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The Mercury.

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IN THE OFFICE OF
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1872, and is now in its forty-third year. It is the only newspaper published in Newport, Rhode Island, and is one of the oldest and most respected of its kind in the State. It is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. Its circulation is about 1,000 copies per day. It is owned and published by The Mercury Publishing Co., of which John P. Sandorin and A. H. Sandorin, Jr. are the owners and editors. The office is located at No. 100 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Local Matters.

Washington Commandery Inspected.

The annual inspection of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, was held on Wednesday evening, the inspecting officer being Gen. H. C. Charles R. Hunt, Grand Grand Master of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, accompanied by a large suite of officers. Mr. H. C. Hunt, William H. H. Hunt, Past Grand Commander, and an honorary member of Washington Commandery, was one of the visitors.

A very pleasant surprise was produced by the appearance of a uniformed detail from Godfrey de Moulton Commandery of Fall River, bearing a handsome silk American flag, which was presented to Washington Commandery by Gen. Commander Charles W. Bowen as a token of appreciation of the enjoyable day spent in Newport last June when Washington Commandery celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. Gen. Commander Henry S. Hickey accepted the gift in behalf of Washington Commandery.

Previous to the inspection, an excellent dinner was served in the Chapter room by enterprising James C. Smith, and at the conclusion of the ceremony, a buffet lunch was enjoyed.

Board of Aldermen.

The weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was quite uneventful, although there were many minor matters to dispose of. There was no crowd of spectators in attendance, as it was known that police matters would not come up.

Weekly bills and pay rolls were approved. The committee on new police station reported that bids had been received for furnishings, and on their recommendation the contract was awarded to Walsh Brothers for \$1,724.80. The matter of poor gas lights on Bellevue avenue was discussed, and it was stated that a new form of globe was to be installed as a sample. A communication from Chief Kirwin, suggesting that stenographer No. 1, with real, be stored and that the new service truck be installed in the No. 1 station, was referred to the committee on fire department.

A report was received from the committee on repairs to the city cemetery and after some discussion they were authorized to go ahead with the work that they had reported as necessary. The committee on fire department were authorized to procure estimates for the Eastman deluge set, etc., and to prepare for the examination of candidates for the position of mechanic.

The jury in the Barnes-Roosevelt case announced on Friday that they had come to an agreement and were called into the court room to report their finding. When the jury had filed into the jury box, one of the members announced that he had not agreed, and the jury was immediately sent out to give the case further consideration. It was generally understood that they stood 11 to 1 in favor of the defendant, Roosevelt.

Catherine Garrity of Fall River was found dead in a field in Tiverton, Tuesday morning, under circumstances which appeared suspicious to the police. Mrs. Ferrault, who had been with her the previous evening for a time, was brought to Newport by the Tiverton train and in the District Court was committed to the Newport County Jail on a charge of drunkenness, thus giving the police an opportunity to investigate the death further.

William G. Schwartz, who died last week, was a member of Maltonia Lodge, New England Order of Protectors. He had been a member some twenty-three years and had paid in all \$2,225. His family will receive \$3,000.

Newport Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the Newport Historical Society will be held at 8 p. m. in the Senate Chamber in the historic old Hink House on Tuesday next, this being the anniversary of Election Day. The annual reports will be presented and election of officers held. An each member has been requested to bring or send in the name of a new member. It is hoped that the roll will be greatly increased. After the meeting, the correspondence of the Society's new three-story addition will be placed, and the members will afterward have tea in the (Historical) Society building.

Since the last published in the Mercury, the following amounts have been given or pledged for the new building:

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|------------------------------|---------|
| Dr. Horatio H. Storer, | \$25.00 |
| Miss Agnes Storor, | 10.00 |
| Miss Josephine Storor, | 1.00 |
| John R. Caswell, | 10.00 |
| Miss Lucile H. Edgar, | 1.00 |
| Henry H. Wheeler, | 2.00 |
| Mrs. William P. Clarke, Jr., | 2.00 |
| Thomas B. Peckham, | 5.00 |
| Lawrence L. Gillespie, | 100.00 |

The library staff of the Society has started the sale of books, having a very fair post-board limitation to offer in return for small donations. The following have contributed to the fund by the purchase of these books:

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Miss Hutton, | \$1.00 |
| Miss Josephine Storor, | 1.00 |
| Mrs. D. B. H. Sherman, | 2.00 |

Laying the Corner Stone.

Immediately after the annual meeting on Tuesday the exercises appropriate to laying the corner stone of the new building will take place. The President, Hon. Daniel H. Foxworth, will preside and make the opening address. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Terry, the first vice president, Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins, ex-president of the Society and others. Rev. G. Vernon Hickey, a member of the board of directors, will make the opening prayer, and the dedication will be pronounced by Rev. J. Andrew Jones of the John Charles Memorial Church. The Librarian, Miss Edith M. Wiley, will read the list of articles and names that will go in the book that is to be placed in the corner stone.

The Enlarged Torpedo Factory.

It is reported from Washington that the enlarged torpedo making plant of the navy at the Torpedo Station here will be ready for operation early next winter. All machinery will be installed by the coming fall. About a quarter of a million dollars is being expended in improving and enlarging the plant, and naval officers say that it will be a model industrial establishment in many respects.

The navy authorities do not plan to manufacture here all the torpedoes required by the navy, but the size and capacity of the plant will permit of the country's reserve supply of torpedoes being considerably increased within a reasonable time, it is said, and the department will be able to compete with private manufacturers of torpedoes. It will have data showing the cost of torpedoes so that private manufacturers can be negotiated with over the question of the price to be paid under Government contracts. Furthermore naval torpedo experts can carry on experiments on a large scale with a view to improving the type of torpedoes. Some authorities say that this country is behind other countries in the matter of torpedoes.

The twenty eighth Great Sun Council Fire of the Great Council of Rhode Island Improved Order of Red Men will be kindled in Odd Fellows Hall in this city on Thursday May 27. The session will open at 10 o'clock a m and will continue through the day. A special train will bring the Representatives from the various parts of the State.

There will be no more practice marches by the brigade of naval apprentices at the Training Station until fall, but beginning next Wednesday afternoon the weekly dress parades will be held on the parade ground at the Station.

MacKenzie and Winslow report a good grain trade at their store on Broadway. They are honorable people to deal with and customers may be sure of honest treatment. They have stores in Fall River, New Bedford and Mansfield.

Miss Laura Neal Peckham, who is recovering from her recent illness, and Miss Laura T. Scott left on Monday evening last for Elkins Park, Philadelphia, where they will visit Miss Scott's sister, Mrs. George Miles.

Mr. and Mrs. David W. Barker returned last week from a long trip that took them as far as Japan and China, with some time spent on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Clark Handlick and Mr. J. Alton Barker have started for Cuba where they will be the guests of Col. A. A. Barker, who has a large ranch there.

Crowley Hearing Next Week.

At the special meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening, Mayor Burlingame presented the formal specifications of his charges against Chief of Police Crowley, but no action was taken by the board other than to fix the date for a hearing next Tuesday evening. The Mayor informed the board that he had suspended Chief Crowley, and asked that his action be approved by the board. It was suggested that the hearing be proceeded with immediately, but at the request of counsel it was continued for one week. The formal charges presented by the Mayor are as follows:

1. That between March 5, 1908, and June 9, 1911, and James H. Crowley received fees and penalties, including witness fees in criminal cases, amounting to \$235.83, which by the provisions of Section 13, of Chapter 16, of the city ordinance were by him to be paid to the city treasurer for the benefit of the police relief fund; and that James H. Crowley in violation of said ordinance failed to pay the same to the city treasurer but wrongfully appropriated the same to his own use.
2. That under the control of said James H. Crowley, as Chief, a serious lack of harmony and discipline now existed in the police department and that he will be unable to remedy said conditions.

There was some other business transacted at the meeting. Mayor Burlingame was empowered to arrange with the two street railway companies regarding the new pavement on Broadway, so as to avoid double payment for the foundations. The Mayor also announced that he had received several communications regarding the color of paint being used on the old City Hall, and these were referred to the committee.

Broadway is more more than this, and it will be worse before it is better. The public service corporations have the road torn up in many sections in order to install their service pipes before the new pavement is laid, and the automobilists find it a somewhat difficult job to pick their way through the winding channel. When it comes to changing the grade at the foot of Ball street it will make conditions very much worse, but there are necessary steps toward securing a satisfactory surface. The grade of Ball street and Spring street will also have to be changed somewhat to meet the new grade on Broadway.

There was another Jimmy accident Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Josephine Mitchell, employed by Dr. and Mrs. C. Edward Farnum, was knocked down while crossing the street near Kalkman's Pharmacy on lower Thames street. Dr. Farnum and Dr. Sweet were called, and found her suffering considerably from the shock as well as badly bruised, but no bones were broken. James Bohm, the driver of the Jimmy, claimed to have been driving slowly when the machine struck her.

Work on the new Broadway pavement has been begun in earnest. The Newport & Providence Railway started a gang of men at work Thursday morning to relay their tracks in accordance with the new grade and the specifications for the pavement, beginning at Lake's Corner. The west side of the street is to be completed first, the east side and the Fall River car tracks being changed after the other is finished.

The badly decomposed body of a man was found in the West Bay on Tuesday and was taken to the Jamestown shore, where Medical Examiner Sherman gave permission for interment. While it was not possible to identify the body, because of the long time that it had been in the water, it is supposed to have been that of one of the members of the crew of the schooner Fred Snow, which went down last winter.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman returned this week from Hot Springs, Va., where they have been since the General Assembly adjourned. They will start in a few days for the Panama Exposition in California, for an absence of several weeks, after which they will probably come to Newport for the summer.

By invitation of the Rector, Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D., the members of Weenat Shashit Tribe of Red Men attended divine service at Emmanuel Church last Sunday evening. There were about 200 members in line, with the Seventh Artillery Band at the head.

The one hundred and ninth semi-annual convocation of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be held in Providence on Thursday of next week. Washington Commandery of Newport will be represented.

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of this State, held in Providence on Monday, Mayor Robert S. Burlingame of this city was chosen Grand Junior Steward.

The new service truck for the fire department has been officially accepted by the board of aldermen.

Purgatory's Size.

Mr. Ark Hildreth, who was one of the "surveyors" party on that occasion, handed in the following clipping from some paper unknown, but which was taken originally from the Mercury where it was first published in 1862. The parties were all well known Newporters, Mr. Hildreth being the only one of the number now living.

"Through the courtesy of Colonel William Gilpin, the following clipping from the Mercury has been obtained relating to the dimensions of the natural curiosity at the second bench which is over an object of interest and speculation to everybody.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 9, 1862. Dear Sir: The following are the particular dimensions of "Purgatory," taken by William A. Stanley, E. S. Hildreth, and myself, on the day that President Lincoln visited Newport.

Whole length 100 feet; width at the top from 8 feet four inches to 14 feet; width at the bottom, from about 2 inches to 20 feet; height, from 41 to 49 feet, the depth of water at the month low water) about 16 feet."

Respectfully yours,
L. M. Stanley.

To Visit California After 66 Years.

Mr. Thomas C. Pierce one of the original forty miners from Wickford, proposed to visit the Pacific Coast this summer and see if he can find any of the old landmarks of 50 years ago. He left this state for the land of gold on Jan. 24, 1849. There was a large party of gold-seekers among the number, but few of whom are living today. It is claimed by many that he is the sole survivor of a party of one hundred and twelve that sailed on the expedition. This company started but a few days before the ship Andrus Clarke sailed with the party of seventy Newporters bound for the same region. The Newport people sailed on February 15, 1849.

Board of Trade.

The annual meeting of the Newport Board of Trade was held on Tuesday evening, when officers were elected for the year. There were twenty for members of the office, Arthur B. Commodore being re-elected secretary by 12 votes to 11 for William P. Clarke. The following officers were elected:

President—Robert S. Hayes.
First Vice President—John R. Austin.
Second Vice President—Jacob A. Jacobs.

Secretary—Arthur B. Commodore.
Treasurer—Thomas P. Peckham.
Directors—Joseph W. Blinn, David C. Cramer, Benjamin F. Downing, Jr., James A. Eddy and Charles Tidball.

The big plantation fair at Monrovia Hall this week by Linda End Lodge, No. 1049, Loyal Order of Moose, has attracted a large attendance, and a considerable sum of money has been realized. The local organization is confident of being able to capture the New England convention of the Order for 1910, which will mean a large crowd of people for Newport. The delegates will remain in the city over at least one night, and on the day of the big parade there will be some 25,000 visitors in the city. It is a big undertaking.

The historic old frigate Constitution arrived back in Newport Harbor on Wednesday, after an absence of many months. Although it had been suggested some time ago that a public reception be tendered on her return to Newport, her arrival was not attended by any function whatever, the time since her departure from Norfolk being too short to allow of any particular demonstration. It is probable that this old vessel will spend the rest of her allotted time in Newport, as her age prevents any prolonged voyages.

Chief Engineer Kirwin has his runabout ready for use after a thorough overhauling and repainting, so that it looks like new. While Deputy Chief Lawton is at the Springfield Training School there is not so much need for two cars, but both will come in handy later on. The new service truck for the fire department will be delivered today, having received its new body and a coat of paint in Providence.

Some of the Spring street abutters, after learning that the wooden block pavement on Broadway would not take all the appropriation, started a movement to have wooden blocks installed on Spring street in place of the asphalt macadam ordered by the representative council. However, it was found that much of the material had been bought, and therefore it is doubtful if the council will deem it wise to make the change.

Representative Max Levy was a speaker before the Young Men's Hebrew Association last Sunday afternoon, urging the Jews to become full fledged citizens of this country. Many signified their intention of taking out naturalization papers at once.

Mr. A. B. Cascamas is building a canning factory in Middletown near the Renfrew Park cottages. Many of the farmers in that locality are raising tomatoes on a large scale, the product to be put up at the new factory.

Recent Deaths.

William G. Schwartz, for many years sexton of Trinity Church, died on Tuesday after a long illness, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. A. Allen on Hollow avenue, Boscawen months ago he was obliged to give up his active duties as sexton, on account of failing health, and at the annual meeting in April he was placed on the pension roll in acknowledgment of his long years of service.

Mr. Schwartz was first appointed sexton in 1878, and had served continuously until failing health compelled his retirement. He had a splendid record for prompt attendance at all the services, both in the Church and in Key Chapel, and was held in high esteem by all the attendants at the Church. He had a wide acquaintance among Newporters and summer visitors, and will be greatly missed.

He was a native of Germany, but had made his home in Newport for more than forty years. He was an upholsterer by trade, and for many years was in the employ of the firm of J. W. Horton & Co., and his predecessor. He is survived by a widow, and daughter Miss Mary Schwartz of this city, and one son, Mr. C. H. J. Schwartz of Providence. Mrs. F. A. Allen is a step-daughter.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Coggeshall.

Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Coggeshall, widow of Aaron B. Coggeshall, died at the Newport Hospital shortly after midnight Wednesday morning, at the advanced age of eight-two years. She had been in good health until about three weeks before her death, when she broke her hip as the result of a fall.

Mrs. Coggeshall was a real daughter of the American Revolution, her father being Joseph Church of Little Compton, a private in the Rhode Island Continental Line, who took part in the fighting around Newport. At the time of Mrs. Coggeshall's birth in 1833, her father was seventy years old. She was a member of William Ellery Chittenden, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was much interested in the work of the organization.

In 1865, she was united in marriage to the late Aaron B. Coggeshall of Middletown, and had since made her home in Middletown and Newport. She is survived by one son, Mr. Joseph C. Coggeshall, who resides in Brooklyn. Mr. Frederick B. Coggeshall, member of the General Assembly from the second district of Newport, is a step-son.

James Hardy.

Mr. James Hardy, a former resident of this city, died at his home in New York on Tuesday after a considerable illness. He was formerly a market gardener here, residing on Victoria avenue, where Mrs. Hardy conducted a well known boarding house. Some twelve years ago the family removed to New York where they have since resided. He is survived by a widow, two daughters, Mrs. D. O. Pierce and Mrs. James Hope Colwell (formerly Mrs. Edward L. Donnelly) and two sons, Messrs. William H. and Theodore Hardy. The remains were brought to this city on Thursday, funeral services being held at the first Methodist Episcopal Church.

Superior Court.

The June session of the Superior Court for Newport County will open on Monday, June 7, and the term promises to be a busy one. There are many civil cases set for trial at this time, and there may be long trials on the criminal side. The grand jury will have some important work to do, including the consideration of the murder and assault charges against Daniel Watson of Jamestown.

The following have been summoned to serve as jurors from the city of Newport:

Grand—James H. Boyle, driver; James A. McGowan, driver; Clarence E. P. Young, painter; John Mason, carpenter; Frank J. Hagan, driver; John Doherty, laborer; Robert Goetel, Michael Sullivan, laborer; William Murphy, gardener; James Murphy, driver; John L. Cummings, shoe dealer; Daniel J. McCarthy, carpenter; Patrick Coffey, laborer.

Tell—James I. Bowler, motorman; James F. Sullivan, clerk; T. L. Harlow, Robert Morley, bookkeeper; Sven W. Johnson, gardener; James F. Dowd, machinist; Daniel Wetherell, Jr., driver; Michael P. Kerins, laborer; John J. Murphy, liquor; Charles H. Harlow, clerk; Martin Gladding, printer; Cornelius Harrington, boiler maker; William G. Friend, clerk; Charles S. Freeborn, electrician; S. Schuyler Hammett, clerk; Timothy T. Sullivan, laborer; John J. Conron, manager; William W. Riley, coachman; James H. Dunn, saloon; Charles L. Child, driver; Nella Neilson, fireman; Sebastiano Pagano, laborer.

Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R., has practically completed the plans for the observance of Memorial Day one week from next Monday. The programme will be about as usual, the main feature of the day being a large street parade in the afternoon.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Main and regular Correspondent)
COURT BY PROXY.—In Court of Probate, on Monday, May 17, the following estates were passed upon:

Estate of William E. Coggeshall. The first and final account of J. Allen Barker and Benjamin T. White administrators was examined, read and passed for record.

Estate of Charles H. Ward. The first and final account of Thomas B. Coggeshall and Gilbert H. Ward administrators was examined and read and passed for record.

Estate of Francis J. Murphy. Will was proved and letters testamentary directed to issue to Julia A. Murphy and Joseph F. Murphy as Executors, who were required to give personal bond in the sum of \$5,000, to pay debts and legacies.

Estate of Thomas H. Richards. On the petition of Catherine Richards, Day H. Richards was appointed Administrator and required to give bond in the sum of \$5,000.

For appraisers, Stephen H. Coggeshall, Richard H. Wadsworth and David T. Bailey were appointed.

Estate of Andy B. Sherman. The petition of Harry Sherman and others to appoint Charles A. Sherman Administrator was referred to the next day of June, with an order of notice.

Estate of Sarah C. Coggeshall. The seventh account of Harriet B. Coggeshall was referred to the next day of June, with an order of notice.

In Town Council the proposal of Peter Huns Brothers Company to furnish crushed stone and a steam roller for use on the highways, was accepted. The prices for stone were the same as in former years and that for the use of the steam roller was \$16 per day.

J. P. Sullivan of Newport also submitted a proposal. His prices for stone were in advance of those offered by the Huns Brothers Company, and his bid for use of steam roller was \$20 per day.

The applications of Pany Pokross of Fall River and Abraham Solomon of Newport, for licenses to collect junk, were granted.

Robert W. Smith and William J. Peckham were appointed a Committee to negotiate with William Mulligan for the conveyance of a parcel of land at the junction of Prospect Avenue with Anglindeek Avenue, for the purpose of straightening and improving the highway as now existing. This Committee was authorized to tender \$50 for the land thrown out and to liquidate the expense of removing and rebuilding the wall on the new boundary line.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury as follows:

For highway work.

William H. Blason, District Number 1, \$37.00; Walter B. Barker, District Number 2, \$58.00, for applying oil \$7.00; Julian P. Peckham, District No. 3, \$50.10, for removing snow \$11.00; Joseph A. Peckham, District No. 4, \$111.49, for removing snow \$3.05; Total for highway work \$228.46.

Other accounts allowed included the following: The Broadway Hardware Company, part of pump and 1 plow point \$2.75; Arthur A. Brigham, services as Janitor \$5.00; Robert M. Franklin, services as Attorney in District Court, in case, State vs. Marion Sliv, Complaint against for carrying will into the town of Middletown \$10.00; The Bay State Street Railway Company electric light at Town Hall \$2.38; Providence Telephone Company for use of three telephones \$3.15; Harold R. Chase, services as Town Auditor \$3.00; Jeannette Goffe, clerical assistance in Office of Town Clerk for four weeks \$40.00; Accounts for the relief of the Poor \$28.00. Total \$428.27.

The death on Sunday evening at the Newport Hospital, of Mrs. Elvira Littlefield (Hall) Barker, widow of Irving Barker of Providence avenue, was a great surprise to everyone. She had been in her usual health, as far as anyone knew, until Saturday noon, when she suddenly collapsed. Owing to the excellent condition of her aunt, Mrs. Isaac Barker, for whom she had long been a housekeeper, it was deemed best to take Mrs. Barker to the Hospital where it was learned that she had an incurable malady.

Mrs. Barker was a native of Block Island, one of the four children of Moses and Matilda (Littlefield) Hall, and was in her seventieth year. She had been a member of the Barker family some 50 years, living before and after her marriage, with Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Barker and after Mr. Barker's death, caring for her aunt. In 1870 she married Irving Barker, the eldest of the 8 children of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Barker. They lived in the portion of Hanging Rocks now known as "Gray Craig" until his death in 1893. There were no children although one was adopted, Ella May Graham, who afterwards married Dudley P. Bachelder of Newport. She and her two children died a number of years ago.

Mrs. Barker was a member of the First Baptist Church, Newport. She was a woman of exemplary patience and an indefatigable worker, caring not only for the household but for the out of doors work as well. She is survived by one brother, Thaddeus Hall of Block Island, and leaves seven nieces and nephews. Funeral services were conducted at the home of Mr. Isaac Barker on Tuesday, Rev. J. Andrew Jones of Newport officiating. The bearers were her brother, Thaddeus Hall, her nephew, Irving M. Hall, both of Block Island, and her brothers-in-law, Messrs. Alden P. and Ashton C. Barker of Middletown.

The May meeting of Newport County Pomona Grange, held with Comanic Grange Jamestown Tuesday, was unusually well attended and a most pleasant occasion. The morning session was devoted to business, the entertaining Grange furnishing an appetizing dinner at 12.30. Five candidates from Jamestown were instructed in the fifth degree by Worthy State Master Joseph A. Peckham. A rising vote of thanks was extended Comanic Grange for their lavish hospitality.

The Newport County Cat Club has decided to hold a Cat Show at the Beach during the coming summer.

BEGGARS OF CHINA

They Are an Impudent and Aggressive Set of Rogues.

BRAZEN PRANKS THEY PLAY.

Some of the High Handed Scoundrels They Use For the Purpose of Extorting Money From Their Victims—One Clever Method of Robbery.

Begging is in the nature of an art in China, and the various sorts of supplicants have been classified until now it is known that there are at least thirty classes of traveling mendicants who regularly go from place to place, playing their pitiable vocation. The passenger knows them only too well and does not attempt to collect passage money, for they sleep on the open deck and, curiously enough, pay for whatever rice they require. This being the case, rather than have any trouble with them and gain their enemy the boatman allows them free passage.

When the mendicants reach the city they put up at the beggar hotel near the big pagoda and let the beggar headman know of their arrival. Soon the regular allowance is forthcoming from their victims, and the beggars spend a few days in pursuit of pleasure and then move on to another place to repeat the same proceeding.

There is one particularly obtrusive and disagreeable class trained to balance various objects on the nose, which usually selects a victim of means. These fellows may walk into a house and pick up chairs and balance them on their noses as they prance around the room. They then take these and place them just outside of the door, possibly on the street, much to the satisfaction of the large crowd which has followed them, as they have possibly just done the same thing down the street a bit. If the money is immediately forthcoming, the show may soon stop and the things will be returned to their proper places.

If, on the other hand, the residents refuse to comply with their demands, they pick up one article of furniture after another, skillfully balance each upon their noses, and, amid the roar of satisfaction from the street rabble, they carry them outside to the street. This may continue till the whole of the room's contents have been piled upon the street, and then the beggars walk off amid the bursts of applause that follow their action and leave the victim to move his belongings back into the house.

Again, there are others who are beggars pure and simple, who walk to the middle of the street, beating the pavement with a small bamboo stick. They turn neither to the right nor to the left to beg, but keep their eyes fixed ahead of them and take only what is thrown to them.

In quite another class is the wretch who shams ailment or physical defect, and who is a clever actor, willing to go to considerable physical discomfort in his efforts to arouse sympathy. He makes a practice of cutting himself when his demands are refused. He will appear before a family and demand a fee. If this is refused he draws a knife and cuts his forehead, and the blood begins to flow, much to the horror and confusion of those in the house, especially if there are only women.

The sight of blood quickly changes the matter, and the beggar begins to yell in a most distressing way at the same time, attracting a crowd. It is how easy with so many witnesses to open negotiations for a much larger fee, and he is usually paid considerably more than was at first demanded. Having carried his point, the beggar now tours the entire street, where the news of his actions has preceded him, and he finds no trouble in collecting a handsome little sum from his one cut, for the blood, still fresh on his face, strikes terror to the chicken hearted.

There is also a class of criminals who are sent into exile and sentenced to beg for a certain period of time in a province a long distance from their native places. This does away with the necessity of the government's feeding the criminal and puts him out upon public charity.

Of a very different class are the men who have a pitiful tale of starvation to tell, which, they tell, compels them to sell their wives or sons. Few indeed would think of making a purchase of this nature, and the story almost invariably results in the bestowal of money on the "unfortunate" man. However, if he finds some one who is willing to make the bargain and take the child he is loathly delighted, for this means a full leg for him when he finally hauls in his net.

The son goes with the new master and proves himself an unusually satisfactory lad, doing his work with his whole heart in it and thereby gaining his master's approval and entire confidence as he had planned. In due time the dutiful son slips the latch and allows his fond father to enter and secure all the goods possible, and to gather father and son leave with all the plunder they can possibly carry.—Argonaut.

Capable of What?

Mrs. Newtwell—I want a cook, but she must be capable. Head of Employment Agency—Madam, I have several on my books capable of anything.—Judge.

Pointing the Course.

He—Can't you find a way to make our living expenses a little less extravagant? She—Easily. Cut out smoking cigars, walk home from your office and resist from your club. Then I will take \$10 or \$15 of the price of my next hat.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

THE TURKISH BABY.

Odd Customs Attend Upon His Birth and His First Bath.

A Turkish baby looks very queer in his odd dress. He wears over his shirt a kind of padded gown, something like a bathrobe, and on his little head he wears a bright red silk cap with a tassel of seed pearls. To keep all evil away from the baby one or more charms are fastened to the tassel.

His arms and legs are bound tightly after they are straightened out by his nurse, and when he is all fixed he is put in a little bed and covered with several warm pads. In addition to this a thin red veil is put over all.

When he is all ready his father comes in to see him for the first time. If the child is a boy, the father is doubly pleased. He takes the child up very tenderly in his arms and carries him out of the room. Just outside the door he roasts a muflet and prays. After he prays three times he repeats the name chosen for the baby and this is the way the baby is christened.

When the child is three days old a celebration is held and old women who make a regular business of this go to the different houses inviting the ladies to the party. At each house they tell the day of his birth and the name of the baby and urge the people to come.

On the day of the celebration the people arrive from early in the morning until late in the afternoon. Nearly all bring presents for the baby's mother, and each person as she gives her present to the mother expresses a pleasant wish for the child.

They hardly notice the baby, for the mother is afraid of bad luck if too much attention is paid to it. The few who do look at him say how ugly he is or something like that and this delights the mother, who knows they do not mean what they say.

If the parents are rich sweet sherbet or coffee and candles, cakes and leas are served as refreshments. If they are poor coffee and fruits are offered, but the entertainment is much the same. The ladies talk and laugh and eat until they are ready to leave.

Another great event is the baby's first bath. This happens when he is eight days old, and his mother and her friends may have a bath, too, if they wish. The baby bathes first, then his mother and then the visitors. This bath takes a long time and all the time slaves play sweet music and food is served three or four times.—Portland Oregonian.

British Soldiers' Pay.

The English war office gives some interesting information concerning how the soldier is paid, whatever the circumstances of his service.

In the trenches of course there is not much use for money, but while he remains on the firing line the soldier's accounts are kept by his company officers, and he can make withdrawals when convenient.

A statement of his financial position follows him into the hospital, and his banker is then the medical officer in charge. On furlough during convalescence there is a special paymaster. Pay due to a soldier killed in action is dealt with as part of the estate and sent to the next of kin.—Philadelphia North American.

A Curious Error.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale told how a curious error crept into the translation of the Lord's Prayer into the Delaware Indian tongue. The English translator had as an assistant an Indian who knew English. "What is 'hallow' in Delaware?" asked the translator. The Indian thought he said "halloo" and gave him the equivalent. Therefore the Delaware version of the Lord's Prayer reads, "Our Father, who art in heaven, hallooed be thy name."

Alabama's Capital.

When Alabama was a territory its capital was at St. Stephens, in Washington county. The convention that framed the constitution under which it was admitted into the Union was held in Huntsville, where the first legislature met in October, 1818, and the first governor was inaugurated. Cahaba became the seat of government in 1820. In 1823 the capital was removed to Tuscaloosa, and in 1846 it was again removed, this time to Montgomery.

A CHANGELESS METAL.

Science Wants It For Standard Measures, But Cannot Find It.

The use of melted quartz for the manufacture of standard measures of length has been a great disappointment, since even this material is subject to very marked fluctuations in length.

The search for a suitable material is, however, being continued, because platinum-iridium, which has been used up to the present, is out of the question for practical purposes on account of its great cost, says the Scientific American.

Dr. Guillaume discovered the alloy, which has become known under the name of "invar," an abbreviation for "invariable."

The nickel-steel alloy would make an ideal material for standards of length on account of its great resistance to changes in temperature, but unfortunately it is not proof against chemical action. For this reason it is suitable only for standards of the second grade, in which accuracy within a millionth part is sufficient.

The ideal material, possessing the advantages of platinum-iridium but less expensive than the latter, is therefore still to be found. Similarly good materials for standard weights have been sought extensively and various non-magnetic nickel alloys have been tested.

A review of the progress in the use of the metric system shows that during recent years Denmark, Spain, Belgium, Congo and some of the Central American states have adopted this decimal system.

The most important step was still to be gained by the metric system, the conquest of England and of the United States, seems still, however, far removed.

JEFFERSON'S HOME.

Monticello, With Its View of the University of Virginia.

A mansion on Monticello ("little mountain," pronounced "Monticello") was Jefferson's boyhood dream. He worked at it all his life with an artist's creative zeal.

The road from Charlottesville is winding, hilly and rough. Rows of big stepping stones cross it, lifting pedestrians out of the red mud, but jolting restless drivers.

Visitors may stay in the grounds twenty minutes, but must bring no luncheon. Jefferson's guests stayed weeks and ate him into poverty.

From the servants' quarters a long, narrow way runs under the house to the ice house and other storage beyond. The flat roof of this walk, two feet above ground, is a dry promenade. Over the icehouse is an outlook platform. Icehouse and servants' quarters are half underground, with windows only on the far side. Jefferson looked out over them east toward Washington, west toward the University of Virginia, whose beginnings he watched with his telescope when he could no longer walk.

Students enjoy the most beautiful and inspiring scholastic shades in the new world. Jefferson's university is artistic perfection, reverently preserved. Toward the town the curved walls he designed to save brick and labor for a poor institution still stand. The length of each wave line curve is twenty feet. Its width, forty inches, gives the stability of a three-foot wall to one only four inches thick. The effect is pleasing.

Jefferson was a better architect than Washington, and perhaps his equal in landscape gardening and estate planning.

On Jefferson's gravestone at Monticello no mention of the presidency is made, but his authorship of the Declaration and the Virginia statute of religious liberty is recited and that he was the "Father of the University of Virginia."—New York World.

BAHAMA ISLAND SHELLS.

Pearly Treasures of Many Varieties Line the Beaches.

The shores of the Bahama Islands are each day strewn with multitudes of beautiful seashells, more than fifty varieties of which have a commercial value in the United States and Europe.

Among these are rice shells, so tiny in size as to make one marvel how a sufficient number could be picked up to fill a barrel; gold shells, mud shells, cockles, bleeding tooth; pretty decorative sun shells, catnap shells, which are exported to Odessa, Russia, to be used as ear pendants; Panama or tent shells, which resemble miniature encampments and sell at \$30 a barrel; black snails, which take a high polish; conch-like, queen, ivory, plink and trochus or Turk's cap, locally termed "whelks." These are but a few of the assortment kept in stock at the leading warehouses at Nassau.

The queen conch, which is especially adapted for canoe carving on account of having a layer of brown with a white top and the plink conch, which has layers of white and pink, are much sought for. Only the lips of these two varieties are exported, the demand coming from New York and from Torre del Greco, near Naples, Italy.

Ordinary conch shells sell at 1 cent; plink lip, whole shells, from 5 cents to 25 cents, and queens at 50 cents United States currency in Nassau. The whelk or Turk's cap is particularly valuable, as it has a portion resembling the best mother-of-pearl, from which pearl studs, for instance, could be made.

It is estimated that a million shells of this variety could be obtained annually in this colony. These shells sell for 14 cents each. Labor is cheap, colored women receiving from 25 to 30 cents, ordinary laboring men 50 cents and white engineers \$1.50 a day.—Indianapolis News.

Study of the Law.

Rabbi Chanan of Zepora said: "The study of the law may be compared to a huge heap of dust that is to be cleared away. The foolish man says, 'It is impossible that I should be able to remove this immense heap; I will not attempt it.' But the wise man says, 'I will remove a little today, some tomorrow and more the day after, and thus in time I shall have removed it all.' It is the same with studying law.—Case and Comment.

Wife Awake at Times.

"Senator Flatch looks stupid to me. Doesn't appear to know whether he is going or coming." "He is not so sleepy as he looks. Ask him about his millinery and you'll find he can tell you exactly what he is entitled to going or coming."—Kansas City Journal.

Moving Pictures.

Motion pictures were first given in New York city in March, 1894. They were of the strong man Sandow. Mr. Edison at that time had just about completed his kinetoscope, and with that date the "movies" may be said to have begun.—New York American.

Failed to Absorb.

"My shock absorber was a failure." "How so? It looked all right." "Couldn't manage to manufacture it cheaply enough." "I see. It wouldn't absorb the shock caused by the announcement of the price."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To be Valued of One's Rank or Place is to show that one is below it.—Stanislav.

Over the Telephone.

"Is this Mr. Jones?" "It is." "This is the Gettemquik hospital. A person who was taken ill on the street has been brought here and we think this is your wife." "Does she say so?" "No. The patient is unable to talk." "Then it is not Mrs. Jones. Try somebody else's."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Like the Law of Advertising.

The following interesting story about President Garfield is told in the American Magazine.

James H. Garfield of Cleveland, son of the late President Garfield, told one of the editors of the American Magazine the following story about traveling in 1878 as a boy with his father, who was campaigning. One night after a speech in Michigan young Garfield said to his father: "Why do you repeat so much? Do you know that you said the same things several times tonight? Do you know that you said the same things tonight that you said this afternoon in Detroit?" General Garfield made this reply: "You happen to be an especially interested party and notice these repetitions. Others do not. I repeat the same statements deliberately in order that people may fully get them. Anything that I want an audience to get and remember I repeat several times, in somewhat different form perhaps. This practice I have developed out of my experience, which has shown me that people's attention is distracted in various ways and that a first or a second statement may not really get to them. You must insist on an idea or fact if you want to get anywhere with it."

When the Thames Went Dry.

In Stow's Annals is an account of an earthquake which shook down many churches and houses while the river Thames "was dried up, that all London might walk over the same dry shoal." This was in the year 1183. In 1891 came an amazing ebb tide, when the river was again so low that a man might ride over it on horseback at London bridge. In 1897 a tremendous gale blew for thirty-six hours. The great storm blew straight down the valley of the Thames and kept the water back, so that the bed was dry. On Sept. 14, 1710, the same thing happened again, and, according to the Weekly Packet, a paper of that date, people crossed the river about both below and above the bridge, while the sands lay so clear to view that a silver tankard, a silver button sword, a gold ring, a guinea and other long lost articles of value were picked up.

Seven.

Numerous are the queer beliefs concerning the number seven. From the very earliest ages the seven great planets were known and ruled this world and the dwellers in it, and their number entered into every conceivable matter that concerned man. There are seven days in the week, seven holes in the head, for the master stars are seven, seven ages both for man and the world in which he lives. There are seven material heavens. There are seven colors in the spectrum and seven notes in the diatonic octave, and the "leading" note of the scale is the seventh. Be it noted that the seventh son is not always gifted with benevolent powers. In Portugal he is believed to be subject to the powers of darkness and to be compelled every Saturday evening to assume the likeness of an ass.—St. James Gazette.

The Human Mind.

In "The New Psychology," by Herbert L. Wilbur, the author declares it to be the sum total of all the impressions we get and says the sum total is constantly increasing. This, he concludes, explains the fact that all men are of a different size mentally—the fact that old men know more than young men—also that a few young men know more than some other men ever knew all their lives.

Herein, too, is where men have the advantage of women—men moving about in the world outside, where the sum total is greatest—women staying more on the inside, in the house; but, as above, some women know more than some men. The salvation of all of us is to bike—to the right place.

False Alarm.

The poverty stricken artist gnawed at his last crust of bread. A thump resounded on the door. With a cry of joy he sprang to his feet.

"This opportunity knocking," he said and opened the door.

"If you don't pay me that \$1 for back rent out you go!" thundered his landlady.

Life is full of one thing after another after all.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Straight Vote.

The secret of the ballot is sometimes too good to keep. "George," said the squire, "did you vote straight, as I told you?" "Sure, Oid did, squire. It said on the paper to put a X, but Oid muddled as how ye said 'vote straight,' and Oid put an straight through un's name."—London Spectator.

Recommend.

"Daughter, I saw you last night." "Yes, ma." "What induced you to give that young man a kiss?"

"Well, he had listened to my staging patiently for an hour."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Language of Flowers.

Ned—Do you believe in the language of flowers? Ted—To be sure. The last ones I sent Miss Chasmer tell me I'll have to do without smoking for a month.—Town Topics.

An Expert Opinion.

The Single One—I'm looking for an ideal husband. The Married One—There ain't no such animal.—Yonkers Statesman.

Criticism often takes from the tree caterpillars and blossoms together.—Richter.

Customer (looking at auto)—What! the lamp not included in the advertised price of the machine! But the lamps are shown in the illustration!

Salesman—My dear sir, so is a very beautiful woman, but we're not giving a lady with each car.—Boston Transcript.

"The lives of wives are devoted principally to four things." "And they are?" "Hubs, tubs, cubs and dubs."

What a Revival Is.

The word "revival" is often given a meaning which primarily does not belong to it. Many emphasize the conversion of sinners as the essential element in revival work, but that is the secondary meaning of the word. Essentially "revival" means the quickening of God's people. You cannot revive a dead man. The unregenerate sinner is spiritually dead. He must be born again. Now, you may revive a partially drowned body or a partially frozen body. The regenerate soul's life often weaves and wanes until the flame almost flickers out. But if there be the least spark of life left it can be turned into a flame, and like the apparently dead under in the smith's forge, that spark will touch others and kindle a flame that will engulf a church, a city or even a nation. A revival of religion, then, must logically begin with the church. Such is the divine order.—Christian Herald.

Freake of Language.

A peculiar kind of blundering known as "folk etymology" is responsible for some of the queerest freakes of language. An easy example will make this clear. Our American word "ear-ryall" for a kind of vehicle is not a compound of "earry" and "rall," but a slight distortion of the French "ear-ryall," a diminutive car. The change was made in obedience to the universal tendency to assimilate the unknown to the known, to make words mean something by associating them with others which they resemble in sound. Often there is no etymological relation between the words associated, as when sparrowgrass is made out of asparagus. This particular corruption was once in such good colloquial use that Walker, the lexicographer, wrote, "Sparrowgrass is so general that asparagus has an air of stiffness and pedantry."

Movies Taken For Ghosts.

According to a missionary, the first display of moving pictures in the province of Szechuan, China, 2,000 miles up the Yangtze, caused a mob disturbance of alarming proportions.

When the bodiless, yet vigorous shadows began to move silently across the screen in the visible but immaterial stimulation of life mimics arose, soon increasing to shouts and uproar, that foreign devils had possessed the locality and were in league with the spirits of the dead. Actual destruction and perhaps bloodshed was prevented only by the clubbed guns of the native soldiery. Later, when the pictures were explained, the natives became ardent fans. The first feature films shown in Szechuan caused the outburst of superstitious rage.—Photoplay Magazine.

Devil Ships and Fire Ships.

Two warlike contrivances of ancient days were devil ships and fire ships. A devil ship is a ship that has been filled with explosives, which discharge either by means of a fuse, or clock-work, or when the ship hits another ship or obstacle. They were employed as long ago as 1585 by the Dutch, when the Prince of Parma besieged Antwerp. In those days they were sent down the river to explode against a wooden bridge built by the defenders of Belgium's most important city. The fire ships were usually filled with dry wood smothered in pitch, oil and other inflammable material, and when fired were sent drifting against any defense work or ships of the enemy.—London Opinion.

Old English Fairs.

Fairs and feasts were formerly held in churchyards in honor of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. In consequence of these popular gatherings being much abused they had to be suppressed in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Edward III, as appears by the following extract, quoted by Spelman: "And the Kyng commanded and forbiddeth that from henceforth neither fairs and markets shall be kept in churchyards for the honour of the Church. Given at Westminster, the VIII of Octobre, the XIII years of Kyng Edwards reigne."—London Mail.

Lightning.

Lightning appears in three forms—zigzag and sharply defined at the edges, in sheets of light, illuminating a whole cloud, which seems to open and reveal the light within it, and in the form of fire balls. The duration of the first two kinds scarcely continues the thousandth part of a second, but the globular lightning moves much more slowly, remaining visible for several seconds.

The Boob.

"Yes," said the young lady, "I spent the entire evening telling him that he had a terrible reputation for kissing girls against their will." "And what did he do?" "He sat there like a boob and denied it."—Kansas City Journal.

Bad Situation.

"I think I'll have to get rid of Fido," pouted the great emotional actress. "Why, the dog is getting all kinds of mention in the papers."

"That's it. I am not receiving as many press notices as my dog."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Trouble.

Trouble doesn't make people patient. It merely weighs them down and crushes them so they cannot complain, which is a semblance of patience.—Deseret News.

Poor Pay.

Boss—Has that fellow Everbrooke paid you anything on account yet? Collector—Only a compliment on my persistence. Sir.—Boston Transcript.

John Findlay of "The Only Girl" company, proves anew that Gailic chivalry never fails.

A charming girl was standing on a chair on the pier watching the racing. On a chair behind were two Frenchmen. She turned around and said:

"I hope I don't obstruct your view?" "Mademoiselle," quickly replied one, "I much prefer the obstruction to the view."—Young's Magazine.

At Homes in Egypt.

The method of serving light refreshments during an afternoon call among people in Egypt is somewhat peculiar and may not be generally known to the English people at home. A tray is brought in bearing one or more varieties of jam or sweetmeats, a number of glasses containing water and spoons corresponding to the number of guests present. As the tray is carried around each person takes one of the spoons and, after helping himself to a spoonful of jam, places the used spoon in one of the glasses of water. Sometimes biscuits and cakes are also offered. The custom appears to be of ancient origin. It might be thought that one bowl or glass would suffice for the used spoons, but custom dictates that each person must have a separate glass in which to put the used spoon. The glasses contain pure water, which the guests may drink should they so desire.—London Tit-Bits.

Poison of the Centipede.

The centipede is popularly supposed to carry a sting on each foot, but I have several times handled one after its head was removed without the claws producing any result. It is the first pair of claws only that are venomous, being hollow and provided with poison bags like a snake's fang. The largest I ever saw was eleven inches in length, a gruesome creature. A bite from one of this size would most likely have been fatal to a man in weak health. The tarantula, though his powers of offense are nothing like those of the scorpion or centipede, is, however, a more unpopular character than either. The horror of their large spiders entertained by many people is curious and unaccountable. I have seen Australian bushmen, who in everyday life scarcely seemed to understand danger, turn white as a sheet at the sight of a moult "tarantule," as they called it.—Chambers' Journal.

Illusions.

An illusion is something we believe in so much that we prefer it to reality. Unhappiness is the ability to create and maintain one's illusion on a paying basis.

Every illusion should be properly supported. Some people are so mean that when an illusion rings their bell and asks for board and lodging they slam the door in its face.

It is better to maintain one or two illusions in good style, giving them constant care and nourishment, than it is to have so many that you have to flit too often from one to another.

Without illusions we should lay so much stress on reality that life would not be worth living. Reality itself is the biggest illusion of all, but the most unprofitable, because it is the only one that pays no return on the investment. Life without illusions is like a bird without wings.—Life.

Origin of Road Rules.

The origin of the rule for pedestrians to keep to the right dates back to a period when such things as roads were unknown. Before the road as we know it existed progress from place to place was accomplished by means of tracks or paths, used in common by mounted and foot wayfarers. As in early days every traveler carried his life in his hands and saw in every approaching stranger a potential enemy, so the unarmed man either retreated from the path or was beaten from it by an advancing stranger. If the latter were armed. When two armed men met, with shield on left arm and sword in right hand, they of necessity passed each other on the right, so as to bring shield to shield, thus completely sheltered, but with the sword arm ready to strike if needed.—London Globe.

Origin of "Watered Stock."

The expression "watered stock," which describes so well the expansion of the stock of a company beyond the value of the property, originated, it is said, in connection with Daniel Drew, who was once the wealthiest and most unique manipulator in Wall street. Drew had been a drover in his younger days, and it was said of him that before selling his cattle in the market he would first give them large quantities of salt to make them thirsty and then provide them with all the water they could drink. In this way their weight was greatly increased, and the purchaser was buying "watered stock."

Bobby's Fruitless Search.

Bobby heard his mother tell his father that her mother, who was ill, was in a comatose state and she must go to her at once.

Bobby immediately ran for his geography and looked diligently for some time through it. Finally he brought it to his father and said: "Father, I can't find the state of comatose in here. Will you?"—Judge.

Hoyle.

The father of whist, Edmond Hoyle, lived to be ninety-seven years old. His treatise on cards has been published in all languages, and probably no work except the Bible has passed through more editions. The original work appeared in London in 1742.

Brevity.

"Brevity is the soul of wit," remarks of the old fogey. "Then there are mighty few wit preachers in the world," said its groucher.—Buffalo News.

Its Usual Remark.

Master Billon—Pa, what does money say when it talks? Billon Senior (speaking from personal experience)—Goodby!—Judge.

If you don't do better today you do worse tomorrow.—Loomis.

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This country is rapidly rising as the financial power of the world, and New York is the financial center.

It is claimed that the German losses since the war began amount to over two millions of men, and the end is not yet in sight.

Washington experts say that Germany will not be crushed until Berlin is taken, and that to do this will require five years and 30,000,000 lives, of which only 10,000,000 will be German. The outlook for early peace is not brilliant.

More than 8000 German-Americans of Baltimore have placed themselves behind President Wilson in his handling of the situation with Germany through a resolution passed by the German Catholic Union of that city.

President Wilson gives our navy high praise and thinks Admiral Dewey was right when he said it never was in better fighting condition than now. There is no doubt but that the navy is all right, what there is of it, but we need more.

The directors of the Worlds Fair at Chicago in 1893, have just closed up business and dissolved. The board had spent \$28,000,000. They had \$47,000 left. With this money they voted to buy the Goddess of Liberty which stood in front of the Administration building on the old Fair Grounds.

Admiral Bridge, a retired officer of the British navy, says the United States could put an army 2,000,000 strong in Europe in eight or nine months. He declares the fighting force of the United States ships equal to any in the world. All of which may be true but we do not want to go to war with Germany nor any other nation.

Forty millions in gold has lately been transferred from the Bank of France to the Bank of England, and \$60,000,000 more is to be transferred, under an extraordinary agreement whereby France is to pay for ammunition and other war supplies purchased in the United States, to the extent of \$500,000,000, through Great Britain.

Congress and all the Legislatures in the country with the exception of that of Massachusetts have long since departed to the joy of a long suffering people. The law makers of the Bay State, as yet show no signs of weariness. It looks as though Fourth of July will still find them still doing business under the sign of the Cod fish.

Next Tuesday will be the anniversary of Newport's famous 'Lecture Day,' which was taken away from us when Providence was made the only capital of the State. It was a great day in Newport, outranking the Fourth of July in many respects. Incidentally it was good for summer business as the summer season could fairly be considered open on 'Lecture Day.'

Admiral Dewey says that our fleet now assembled on the Atlantic Coast is not only composed of the finest and most efficient warships that we have ever had but it is not excelled except in size by the fleet of any nation in the world. We hope that the Admiral knows what he is talking about. But notwithstanding his praise we need more ships, and more men.

The nation is thoroughly united on the stand the President has taken in regard to the foreign situation. His letter to Germany is approved by all classes and all parties. There has been none of the excitement, the verbal fireworks, that followed the destruction of the Maine in the Venezuelan message. The country has been grave and quiet. Its feelings have been too deeply stirred. At the outbreak of the war Americans and other foreigners in France renounced their citizenship at the change in the character of the French people's society, the calmness, the sacred determination of that nation. The Americans are now giving a portion of themselves to bear that other patriotic company. This nation does not want war with Germany nor with any other country. But our people do not propose to have their inalienable rights interfered with nor will they submit to be trampled on without showing proper, and if necessary, forcible resentment.

While Newport is looking forward to a prosperous and successful season, it is generally understood that the other resorts in this vicinity are not quite as hopeful. The cottage rentals in Newport have been large, and the season promises to begin early, auguring well for a busy summer. The rentals in Jamestown and Narragansett Pier are hardly up to the average, and the hotel men at these two places are not over-confident. However, the hotel patronage is very largely influenced by the weather and other local conditions, while the cottage occupants find it necessary to make their arrangements so far ahead that they can be estimated with some degree of accuracy. But the people in the vicinity who want to go somewhere this summer and who can't go to Europe the American resorts are likely to have a good patronage and there is no reason why the famous watering places of Rhode Island should not have their fair share of this business.

Bountiful Crops Expected.

The government crop report for May 1 will be received with gratification throughout the United States and will be encouraging to citizens of war-torn Europe. The growing crop of winter wheat promises not only to surpass all expectations, but to break all records in our history, being estimated at 633,000,000 bushels. Its condition is the unusually high one of 92.9, compared with 88.8 of a month ago. The condition of meadows and rye, the stocks of hay on hand and the average condition of pastures, spring plowing and spring planting are likewise gratifying. While there are attempts to use the report by bears, it is very likely that prices will be above normal, regardless of the continuation of the great war. The withdrawing of millions of men from the fields of Europe will result in crops being abnormally short. There will be a great foreign demand for American agricultural products, even should the war come to a speedy end.

There is some uncertainty as to just how much the cotton acreage is curtailed this year. There is evidence that much more grain has been sown in cotton states than heretofore. Yet it is likely that there will be a large cotton yield. The surprising thing about the war demand is the failure of Europe to accept corn as a substitute for wheat for use in making bread. It may be due to custom. It is accounted for in part by the European practice of waiting far ahead to get cold before it is eaten. Cold corn bread is an abomination, even to those who are fond of it when it comes hot from the oven. But aside from all question of exports, it is comforting to be assured of a bountiful food supply for this country.

Enormous Value of American Trade.

Aggregate value of our exports to all American countries in fiscal year 1914 was \$53,000,000, \$528,500,000 going to North American and \$124,500,000 to South American countries. Canada buys more goods from us than all other countries of the New World combined, the list of goods including nearly all lines of manufactures from abrasives to zinc and totaling \$345,000,000. Cuba, our second largest American market bought \$89,000,000 worth of our products; Argentina, third in rank, \$45,000,000; Mexico, \$39,000,000; Brazil, \$34,000,000; Panama, \$23,000,000; and Chile, \$17,000,000, in round terms; while all other American countries bought our products to the value of \$85,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914.

The American countries showing the largest imports into the United States were: Canada, \$181,000,000; Cuba, \$181,000,000; Brazil, \$101,000,000; Mexico, \$83,000,000; Argentina, \$45,000,000; Chile, \$23,000,000, and the Central American republics, \$15,000,000. Our total imports from all American countries last fiscal year aggregated \$650,000,000 in value, of which \$427,000,000 was the value of those from North America.

The trade for the year 1915 ought to be much greater with all American countries for the trade of these countries with Europe will be cut off to a large extent. It is a curious fact that in the above list it will be seen that our imports and exports to Argentina are just equal, forty-five millions each way.

An American Birthright.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

We are inclined to believe that story told in London by Thomas Shidell of New York, one of the Lusitania survivors, of the sacrifice made by Alfred G. Vanderbilt to save a woman. Not only is there no reason why such a story should be told if not true, but the conduct ascribed to Vanderbilt accords with that of John Jacob Astor when he went down with the Titanic. This country breeds multimillionaires, but it breeds them as Americans, and a part of the education which wealth and advantage give them is fidelity to the American tradition voiced in the two words: "Woman first."

Mr. Shidell says that he saw Vanderbilt on the deck of the Lusitania as the ship was going down. Not being a swimmer, he had provided himself with a life belt, which he took off and gave to a despairing young woman near him. Evidently he lost his chance of personal safety in that act of gallant generosity.

Such heroism toward womanhood is not to be admired because it is exceptional among American men, but more because it is not exceptional. The records of the Titanic disaster, and the records of many disasters on sea and land before it, had proved this mettle in the stock. And that great wealth has not yet threatened it with decadence, or luxury enervated the principles of American manhood, is reassuring. Astor and Vanderbilt are pledges of survival of the old stock in men long suspected, and often accused, of having exchanged an American birthright for great masses of postage.

John D. Rockefeller's income tax bill amounts to \$3,500,000. Attorneys who made inquiries relative to the income of Mr. Rockefeller during investigation of the Standard Oil Co., which led to its "dissolution," learned that his annual income varies from \$35,000,000 to \$55,000,000. In one year since the panic of 1907 Mr. Rockefeller's income is said to have been \$487,000,000.

The War Department says it has in stock more than 1,000,000 rifles, most of which are Springfield of the model of 1903. Of the Springfield type the department has 742,000 and of the Krag-Jorgensen type 338,000.

Fifty Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of May 20, 1865.)

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

At the request of President Johnson the reports of the Assassination trial were given on Monday, and from day to day have been continued. The evidence taken while in secret session has been given also, and nothing so far has been divulged that would be improper to make public. It was expected the evidence would be completed yesterday, that implicating Payne coming last. So far, the evidence has been conclusive that Booth killed the President, and was aided in the theatre by Spangler, the carpenter, who made a clear passage for his escape, and by Harold, who accompanied him in his flight and rendered him assistance. Mrs. Surratt is proved to have helped the accomplishment of the deed in various ways, and appears to have been chief counsellor. O'Laughlin is proved to have forced himself forward at a rendezvous at Secretary Stanton's house, and was either to assassinate Stanton or Grant, probably the latter. Attercliff is proved circumstantially to have intended to take the life of Vice President Johnson, and Payne has acknowledged his attempt upon the life of Secretary Seward. Dr. Mudd, who set Booth's leg, has been proved to be a participant in the plot by aiding his escape, and denying all knowledge of the assassin's whereabouts. By another week, we shall have the decision of the court, and there is scarcely a doubt but that Mrs. Surratt, Harold, Attercliff, Spangler, O'Laughlin, Payne and Dr. Mudd will be hung.

During the four years the Loyall Hospital has been established at Portsmouth, the whole number of soldiers received has reached 10,490. Of these 308 have died, over 5000 have been returned to their regiments or discharged, and about 1000 still remain. The friends of the deceased have removed 67 bodies, and 251 lie buried in the hospital cemetery. The proportion who have died is very small, if we consider the sad condition in which they were received at the Hospital, and it speaks well for the officers on duty there as well as for the healthfulness of the location.

A chap who had been several days in the city peddling engravings, was arrested Tuesday evening for attempting to pass a counterfeit \$5 U. S. Note. He was confined in a cell at the watch-house. Early in the evening he squeezed through a small hole in his cell and escaped by passing through the drain under the City Hall, coming out on Thomas street. He was re-arrested in the morning, and is now confined in the jail.

It is expected that a review of the Mississippi will take place this forenoon on the lot next south of the Ocean House, the examining board being present.

Secretary Stanton announces that the much talked of Grand review will take place at Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of May 24, 1890.)

DEDICATION OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT.

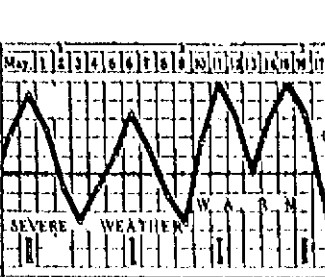
The ceremonies of unveiling the Soldiers and Sailors Monument for which preparations had been making for many weeks, took place Friday in the presence of a large concourse of people. The day was fine, though a little cool, just right for marching. General Alger, accompanied by his Adjutant General, arrived by the 9 o'clock train from Fall River. He was received at the depot by His Honor Mayor Coggeshall, Commander Langley of C. E. Lawton Post, and by Past Department Commander A. K. McMahon. He was escorted directly to the Aquidneck House, which was to be his headquarters during his stay in Newport. The veterans who had been invited from all parts of the State reached here by the steamer Day Star and the Eolus. They came one thousand strong. With them came the Sons of Veterans, who in their showy uniforms and fine marching made a splendid appearance and added much to the appearance of the procession. The visiting G. A. R. Posts were received by G. E. Lawton Post and G. K. Warren Post of this city, and the Governor on his arrival was received and escorted by the Newport Artillery. The troops from the Fort, the Light Battery, the Training Fleet boys, the Newport Artillery and Light Infantry Companies all were in good condition and added very materially in making this one of the finest processions ever seen in Newport.

The citizens along the line of march had very generally decorated their residences and places of business and the city wore a truly gala appearance. Arriving at the Monument the dedicatory service was performed by the officers of Charles E. Lawton Post.

Charles E. Lawton Post was the originator of the idea of a Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Newport, but it was not until June, 1888, that any definite action to that end was taken. At the Post meeting on the 23rd of that month, a committee of fifteen, with the Post Commander (then William S. Bailey) ex-officio member, was appointed to raise the necessary funds, and build a memorial. The committee organized as follows: Comrades John H. Stacy, chairman; Charles E. Harvey, treasurer; A. K. McMahon, secretary; H. D. Scott, O. G. Langley, George A. Pritchard, William Hamilton, Charles H. Clarke, John T. Delano, John M. Carr, Joseph Caswell, Augustus French, John P. Shea, William H. Barlow, E. N. Lawton. In June following, the honorary committee, to act with the Post Committee, was created as follows: Governor George Peabody Wetmore, ex-Lieutenant Governor H. H. Fay, Mayor John Hare Powell, ex-Mayor R. S. Franklin, Hon. John P. Sanborn, Hon. T. Mumford Seabury, Hon. Thomas Coggeshall, Hon. John H. Cozzens, Rev. Mahlon Van Horn, Rev. James Doyle, Col. A. C. Janders, Col. Jere W. Horton, Col. J. Nicholas Brown, Mr. L. D. Davis, Mr. John J. Peckham.

It was decided to raise \$15,000, and during the January session of the General Assembly, Mr. Sanborn introduced in the Senate, of which he was then the Newport member, a resolution appropriating \$2,500 for the monument fund, and the city council voted to submit to the people a proposition to for \$3000 for the same cause, which was approved at the polls in September. Both appropriations were to become available only when the Post had raised a like sum of \$7,500. On June 20th, 1888, the committee voted to contract with Mr. W. Clark Noble of Newport for the statue, complete, at \$15,000, the contract being

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Average temperature of May will be close to normal but much warmer before middle of month than from 15 to 28. Hot wave will come in about 25. Severe weather is expected from April 29 to May 9 and severe storms May 19 to 25. Drought will be most severe in middle northwest May 9 to 16. Most severe storms are expected not far from May 6 and 23. Most late in southern states, dry in Russia and drought in Central Africa. Excessive rains in Australia, the Philippines and southern China. The rain month that is expected to produce the late as mentioned above covers April 20 to May 20.

Treble line represents reasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departure from normal. The black line leading upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

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Washington, D. C. May 20, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent May 18 to 22 and 22 to 26, cool waves 14 to 21 and 21 to 25. Some rain during first part of this period and then a general increase of rainfall on this continent till end of this rainfall month. But rain will continue heavier than usual for the season in Central America, near the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and on Pacific slope from San Francisco south to Chile. Very little precipitation is expected in South America after May 22.

Next disturbances will reach Pacific coast about May 27, cross Pacific slope by close of 25, great central valleys 29 to 31, eastern sections June 2. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about May 27, great central valleys 29, eastern sections 31. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about May 30, great central valleys June 1, eastern sections June 3.

This will be the calm after the moderate severe storms predicted from May 11 to 22 and before the awfully dangerous storms of June 2 to 12. A wave of very warm weather is expected with this warm wave, which will be followed by a great fall in temperatures, resulting in frosts further south than usual about or before June 10. Not much rain expected with this storm.

Another disturbance will reach Pacific coast about May 31, cross Pacific slope by close of June 1, great central valleys June 2 to 4, eastern sections 5. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope

signed October 8, 1888. The work was all completed several weeks ago, being approved and paid for by the committee. Thus after nearly four years of the most fatigable labor, the work begun by Charles E. Lawton Post in 1886 has been brought to a successful completion.

Col. George H. Webb, Director of the Rhode Island State Census, has caused a careful investigation to be made of the census returns from the Town of New Shoreham, on account of the charge that had been made that the returns had been padded. As a consequence of the investigation something over 200 names have been found which will be laid before the full board for a decision as to whether or not the Town should be credited with them. The board consists of Governor Beekman, Secretary of State J. Fred Parker, and Colonel Webb, and as the first two are out of the city no action will be taken until their return.

Governor R. Livingston Beekman has started for the California Exposition.

MIDDLETOWN.

From our Regular Correspondent.

The lecturers' hour was thrown open to the public and an excellent program was presented under the direction of "Pomona," Mrs. Ferdinand Armbrust of Jamestown, who with her husband, was largely instrumental in the success of the meeting. Songs by the Massasoit Camp Fire Girls were followed by two solos by Miss Florence Packham, and by the pantomime, "Timothy Trot," during which Mr. Egerton Gamache sang the story. Mrs. George Clark acting as pianist. This was heartily applauded. Some 75 May baskets were then put up at auction and sold by Mr. Richard M. Bowen of Providence, who kept his audience in continual laughter. Some \$15.00 was thus netted. An elaborate meeting is planned for June at Fair Hall when the new degree team will be seen.

Arbor day was appropriately observed by the Oliphant Club, with Miss Charlotte A. Chase at the home of her father, James R. Chase. During the business session a note of acknowledgment was read from the Newport Hospital for the gift to the children's ward of 40 mounted pictures and 8 short stories. Plans were discussed for the all day picnic that closes the year in June. Refreshments were served by the hostess assisted by her sister, Mrs. Gertrude Wilbur. The guests then adjourned to the front lawn where a pink rambler rose was planted, and pansy plants were set out in a round bed. Attention was called to the tall shapely beech tree, which had been planted by this club in 1888.

Rev. E. E. Wells responded to the invitation to observe "Humane Week" by devoting the afternoon service on Sunday at the M. E. Church, to this subject. The theme selected was "The Challenge of the Helpless." Rev. A. B. Christy of the Anti-Saloon League will be the speaker at the afternoon service on Sunday next.

A bayberry hedge was set out by Mr. V. A. Vanick at the Berkeley Parish House on Friday and Saturday of last week which encircles the lot on three sides. Ornamental trees are to be planted in the fall.

On Tuesday May 11th, Mrs. Martha Chase, widow of John Chase, who lives in a historical house opposite the Providence and Newport car barn at the West Main Road, observed her 56th birthday by spending the day in Newport with relatives. She cares, unaided, for her household, enjoys fair health, and is able to go about and enjoy life.

DEATHS.

| Sun | | Sun | | Moon | | High | | Water | |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|--|-------|--|
| rises | | sets | | sets | | Water | | Bore | |
| 22 Sat | 4 15 | 7 08 | 12 35 | 1 24 | 2 03 | | | | |
| 23 Sun | 4 17 | 7 08 | 12 36 | 1 25 | 2 07 | | | | |
| 24 Mon | 4 19 | 7 09 | 12 37 | 1 26 | 2 11 | | | | |
| 25 Tues | 4 21 | 7 10 | 12 38 | 1 27 | 2 15 | | | | |
| 26 Wed | 4 23 | 7 11 | 12 39 | 1 28 | 2 19 | | | | |
| 27 Thurs | 4 25 | 7 12 | 12 40 | 1 29 | 2 23 | | | | |
| 28 Fri | 4 27 | 7 13 | 12 41 | 1 30 | 2 27 | | | | |
| Moon's last set, May 4 12.31m Morning | | | | | | | | | |
| New Moon May 15 12.01m Evening | | | | | | | | | |
| Moon's 1st set, May 21 11.50m Evening | | | | | | | | | |
| Full Moon May 25 4.33m Evening | | | | | | | | | |

HOUSE, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and desiring information for themselves or friends regarding real estate, houses, farms and natural beauties, and also for sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and a Notary Public.

Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for summer villas and country places.

Deaths.

In this city, 15th inst., Elvira L., widow of Irving M. Barker, aged 95 years.

In this city, 15th inst., William C. Schwarz, in the 84th year of his age.

In this city, 15th inst., Ella L., wife of Franklin E. Buren, in her 84th year.

In this city, 15th inst., Elizabeth C., widow of Augustus Coggeshall.

In New York City, 15th inst., James Hardy, formerly of this city.

In Little Compton, 15th inst., Elizabeth A., widow of Oliver H. Almy, in her 73d year.

DUE TO PROTEST FROM FRENCH

British Commander Caused Stir Which Broke Cabinet

FATHERED NEWSPAPER STORY

Criticized of Kitchener For Lack of Proper Ammunition at Front Was Passed by Board of Censors—Make-up of New Cabinet Has Not Been Definitely Decided Upon

The formation of a non-partisan British cabinet for the period of the war is an established fact. The spokesmen for the two great rival parties, Premier Asquith and Andrew D. Lloyd, made statements to the House of Commons confirming the reality of a coalition ministry.

The crisis was precipitated by the publication of an uncorroborated article in the London Times, written by a correspondent who was at the front as a guest of Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France.

This statement by implication severely criticized Earl Kitchener for the kind and amount of ammunition that was being sent to the front. There was too much ammunition, but not nearly enough high explosive shells. When the question was raised in the House of Commons why so important an article was permitted to be published, it was explained that the correspondent was the personal guest of French, invited to France directly to observe conditions, and that the board of censors felt that the suppression of the article was beyond their province.

It is now believed that French deliberately took this means to get accurate information of the real conditions in France before the British public. It is known that he has bitterly protested to the war office that the British forces could not undertake anything like a real offensive without a liberal supply of high explosives. Artillery firing shrapnel was not effective as the foundation for a real drive.

The government crisis was further complicated by the news that John Redmond of the Nationalists would not take a seat in the cabinet. The Nationalist party, it is understood, has definitely decided to stand aside. This is on the authority of T. P. O'Connor, in an article in his weekly newspaper. He says Redmond has respectfully refused the offer of a portfolio.

As yet there is nothing like an official statement as to the makeup of the new cabinet. It is agreed that Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Grey will remain in their posts, but all other reports are based wholly upon surmise.

It appears certain, however, that there will be no new civil heads of the admiralty and war offices, and possible changes in the professional heads as well—or at any rate, a readjustment of the responsibility.

The principle of a coalition ministry still finds but few friends here, even its chief supporters urging no argument beyond its absolute necessity. Charles J. Fox's warning, "Nothing but success can justify it," is freely quoted here by many Liberals.

The government newspapers still display considerable soreness regarding the entire question. Some still attribute the coalition to a series of attacks made on the ministers by the Unionist press, and they point with great bitterness to the fact that the Unionist press is demanding an equal Tory inclusion in minor government offices outside the cabinet, and some are already crying out for tariff reform as one of the fruits of the coalition.

QUARRIES RESUME WORK

Increase in Wages For Four Thousand Men in Vermont

Granite cutting plants in the vicinity of Barre, Vt., which have been idle since March 1 on account of differences between manufacturers and union employees over wages and working conditions, reopened.

Nearly 1200 men will return to work during the next few days under a new five-year working agreement, which was signed Saturday night by manufacturers and union representatives. The agreement provides for an increase in wages on a graduated scale.

Aged Doctor Exiled

On condition that he leave the state within thirty days, Dr. Elihu P. Pierce, aged 89, charged with abortion, was placed on probation in the superior court at Springfield, Mass. Pierce pleaded guilty of causing the death of Elizabeth Moulton of Palmer.

Man and Daughter Burn to Death

William J. Gibbons and his 6-year-old daughter, Mildred, were burned to death, and William J. Gibbons, Jr., aged 11, was probably fatally injured in a fire that destroyed their home on the outskirts of Westfield, Mass.

Prison For Minister Slaver

Rev. James M. Freeman, minister of the Baptist Church in New York City, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for slaving.

Deaths.

In this city, 15th inst., Mrs. Mary A. Smith, in her 88th year.

In this city, 15th inst., Mrs. Mary A. Smith, in her 88th year.

The European War

its Causes, Purposes, and Probable results, by Prof. John William Burgess.

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ITALIANS PASS VOTE FOR WAR

Extraordinary Powers Are Conferred on the Government

SUBMITTED TO HUMILIATION

Premier Salandra Says Nation Did Go For Love of Peace and Was Forced to Witness Attempts to Suppress Her Characteristics—Russia Bullied Heavily in Galicia and May Have to Give Up Fortress of Przemyel Rather Than Risk Capture by Austro-Hungarian—Lull in Western Fighting Continues—Spy Kueferle Commits Suicide While on Trial

Any remaining hope that Italy would maintain her neutrality was abandoned when the Italian chamber of deputies conferred upon the government extraordinary powers in the event of the outbreak of war. The vote was 107 to 74, one member not voting.

This was considered a vote in favor of war, for which the government has made all preparations. And the prospects of which have aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout Italy. A formal declaration of war, of perhaps not without a formal declaration, is momentarily expected. At any rate, all preparations for naval and military action have been made on both sides. And it is quite possible that while the Italian premier, Mr. Salandra, was explaining to the chamber and the world the policy of his government, the troops on the frontier and the navies in the Adriatic had anticipated diplomatic action.



Photo by American Press Association.
PREMIER SALANDRA

Italy, naturally, will have to look first to her frontier, but it is expected that her entrance into the war will compel Austria, and perhaps Germany also, to withdraw some troops from the Russian frontier, where they are hammering at the Russian lines, particularly in the northwest and south of Przemyel, in middle Galicia.

Proceedings at Rome
Rome dispatches say that when Sig. Marbora, president of the chamber, took his place, all the members of the house and everybody in the galleries stood up to acclaim the old follower of Garibaldi.

Then Premier Salandra, followed by all the members of the cabinet, entered. A delirium of cries broke out. "Viva Salandra!" were the words, and the cheering lasted for five minutes. Salandra appeared to be much moved by the demonstration.

In an exposition of the situation of Italy before the opening of hostilities in Europe the premier declared that Italy had submitted to every humiliation from Austria-Hungary for the love of peace. By her ultimatum to Serbia, the premier said, Austria had annulled the equilibrium of the Balkans and prejudiced Italian interests there.

Notwithstanding this evident violation of the treaty of the triple alliance, Italy endeavored during long months to avoid a conflict, but these efforts were bound to have a limit in time and dignity. "This is why the government felt forced to present its declaration of the triple alliance on May 4," said Salandra.

Salandra continued: "Since Italy's resurrection as a state she has asserted herself in the world of nations as a factor of moderation, concord and peace, and she can proudly proclaim that she has accomplished this mission with a firmness which has not wavered before even the most painful sacrifices."

In the last period, extending over thirty years, she maintained her system of alliance and friendships chiefly with the object of thus assuring European equilibrium and, at the same time, peace.

In view of the nobility of this aim, Italy not only subordinated her most sacred traditions, but has also been forced to look on, with sorrow, at the methodical attempts to suppress the Italian characteristics which nature and history imparted on this nation.

Against Violated Pact
The minister who the Austro-Hungarian empire addressed last July 23, and said at one blow the effects of a long-sustained effort to maintain the pact which bound us to that state, violated the pact, in form, and in spirit, to conclude a peace

any agreement with us or even give us satisfaction, and violated it also in substance, for it sought to destroy, to our detriment, the delicate system of territorial possessions and spheres of influence which had been set up in the Balkan peninsula.

"But, more than any particular point, it was the whole spirit of the treaty which was wronged, and even suppressed, for by unloading in the world a most terrible war, in direct contravention of our interests and sentiments, the balance which the triple alliance should have helped to assure was destroyed, and the problem of Italy's national integrity was virtually and irretrievably solved."

"Nevertheless, for five months the government has patiently striven to find a compromise, with the object of restoring to the agreement the reasonable basis which it had lost. These negotiations, were, however, limited not only by time but by our national dignity. Beyond these limits the interests both of our honor and of our country would have been compromised."

Russians May Lose Przemyel
Przemyel is about to fall before the Austro-Hungarian armies under General Mackensen. Crushed by successive defeats, the Russians must either abandon the Galician fortress they captured two months ago or risk the danger of being surrounded and captured. Only the arrival of large bodies of Slav reinforcements, reported hurrying westward through Lemberg, can save the city.

This is the opinion of military critics, following admission by the Russian war office that the enemy had crossed the San in large force. The only reassuring note was the announcement that "we still retain both banks of the river between Jaroslavl and Przemyel."

Send Official Address Confirmed
The report that the Austro-Hungarian enveloping movement is sweeping forward, having driven back the Russians at Stanawa, ten miles north of Jaroslavl.

Mackensen's fast wing is moving down the right bank of the San to attack Przemyel in the rear. In front of the fortress, the bombardment by Austrian siege howitzers continues, Petrograd reports.

Russians Hold Jaroslavl
The fortress of Jaroslavl, twenty miles north of Przemyel, still remains in the hands of the Russians, according to best information available. The Austrian claim that Jaroslavl has been stormed and captured by the Germans is not generally credited. It is believed the Germans hold only the bridgehead on the opposite side of the river.

To offset the admitted defeat in the Jaroslavl district, the Russian war office announced successes in southeastern Poland.

"An intense battle continues in the region of Opawo," says the official statement. "We have defeated considerable columns of the enemy, pursuing them beyond Ivaniska."

"Along the entire Russian front fighting continues."

Fighting Suspended in West
Heavy rains have filled with water the trenches in northern France and have caused severe suffering among the soldiers. Hundreds crippled by rheumatism have been sent to the rear.

The rains continue without any indication of ceasing. The bill in the fighting due to the storm is unbroken.

Kueferle Hangs Himself
The trial of G. A. Kueferle, who claimed to be an American who once lived in Brooklyn, which pretended to be as celebrated as any case as the arraignment, condemnation and execution in the Tower of London of Carl Lody, came to a dramatic end with the announcement in court that the defendant had committed suicide in his cell in Britain jail by hanging.

It was charged, among other things, that he conveyed to Germany, by means of invisible ink, information as to the location and movements of the British fleet.

Before hanging himself Kueferle admitted his guilt in a message written on a slate, found in his cell. He admitted that he was a German spy and that he had had a fair trial, but that what he had done was for his country.

LOOKS FOR LONG WAR

Kitchener Announces That 300,000 More Recruits Are Needed

Great Britain's hopes that the war would be pressed to a speedy conclusion were blasted by members of the cabinet in both the house of lords and house of commons.

In the upper branch of parliament Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, called for 300,000 more recruits, while in the house of commons Premier Asquith admitted that the government contemplated the possibility of a long war and was taking steps to meet any emergency that might arise.

In both houses the government was questioned as to the nation's ammunition resources. Kitchener expressed his confidence that the supply would be sufficient "in the very near future."

In commons the premier declined to give any detailed information on this matter, stating that discussion of the munitions question would be inopportune and prejudicial to the strategic situation at present.

GERMAN ANSWER DELAYED

Attention of Government Is Focused on Italy's Entrance into War

Two important factors are working to delay, for another week, Germany's reply to the American note of May 13, sent as a consequence of the Distantia disaster.

First, the next few days are expected to be made whether Germany will be content with a new military situation by the entrance of Italy into the war and the cutting off of all supplies through the Mediterranean.

Second, interested diplomats in Washington believe the lateness of delay will reveal whether the United

States, of its own initiative, will send a general protest to the allies with respect to their alleged violations of international law by interfering with commerce between American ports and neutral countries of Europe.

Officials generally think the Austro-Hungarian situation may absorb the attention of the German government during this week and delay the final composition of the reply.

GOODBYE TO DERNBURG

Kalber's Spokesman to Voluntarily Leave the United States

Bernhard Dernburg, often referred to as the unofficial spokesman of Emperor William in the United States, has made plans to leave the country of his own initiative, within a short time.

It became known in official quarters that in view of the intimation that President Wilson and the cabinet were displeased with Dernburg's speech justifying the sinking of the Lusitania and some of his other public utterances, which they believed might be calculated to carry sentiment of Germans in the United States against the Washington government, friends of Dernburg have persuaded him to leave the United States.

ANDREW HUNTRESS DEAD

Was Oldest Active Newspaper Man in New England

Andrew J. Huntress, 82, said to be the oldest active newspaper man in New England and one of the oldest in the United States, died at his home at Groveland, Mass.

Some time ago he expressed the desire that when he died it be on a Thursday so that his funeral services might be held on a Sunday at the Groveland Congregational church, in which he had been an officer and vigorous worker for many years.

In accordance with his wish the services will be held at that church Sunday.

Huntress served in the state legislature in 1880. He was a staunch Clarkson abolitionist, joining the ranks in 1837. He was on the staff of the Haverhill Gazette at the time of his death.

Huntress was born at East Bradford, now Groveland. Four sons and three daughters survive.

STRICTLY NATIONAL

Plans of New Portuguese Ministry Outlined by Acting Premier

The new Portuguese ministry, having definitely formed, a revolutionary committee has been dissolved. The capital remains calm.

"The revolution was victorious because it represented the will of the nation which refused to submit to a dictatorial government, trampling down the constitution," said Jose Castro, acting premier in the new cabinet.

"The present government," continued the premier, "is strictly national; it follows no party creed; its program is solely pacification and union of all Republicans at this moment when the country needs the disinterested aid of all sections. It will govern in accordance with the existing laws and intends to hold general elections in June under conditions ensuring absolute freedom of the vote."

MRS. WALTERS BAILED

Released on Plea That She Is Again to Become a Mother

Mrs. Ida S. Walters, who poisoned her two babies and has been in jail at New York on the charge of murder, was released under bail of \$7500, granted on the plea that she was again to become a mother.

Pending her trial, which is set for next October, she was warned by Justice Weeks that she must not leave the state, a prohibition which forestalls the possibility of her marriage to Loris E. Rogers, the father of her children, who was recently divorced from his wife with a decree that he could not remarry in this state.

Woman Killed by Auto

Miss Elizabeth Houghton, 50, eldest daughter of the late Henry O. Houghton of the Houghton-Mifflin company, publishers, was struck and killed by an automobile at Cambridge, Mass. The machine was driven by Preston S. White, who was arrested.

Isle of Pines Seeks Annexation

The question of the annexation of the Isle of Pines has been revived by the forwarding to Washington of a petition requesting that it be declared American territory.

Five Tramps Perish in Fire

Five tramps were burned to death near Nebraska City, Neb., when a freight train was wrecked. Two carloads of silver bullion melted as a result of the intense heat.

UNION OFFICIALS FREED

Cases Against Members of Miners' Federation Are Dropped

A nolle prosequi was entered at Calumet, Mich., in the cases against President Moyer and thirty-seven other officials of the Western Federation of Miners, indicted on charges of conspiracy by the Houghton county grand jury a year ago.

The indictment was the result of alleged acts of violence said to have been committed at the direction of the defendants during the copper strike.

Jump in Hub's Death Rate

Boston, May 17.—Fifty-eight more people died in this city during the past week than during the corresponding period last year. There were 223 deaths, as against 165 for 1914.

Held Pastorate For Many Years

Rev. Nathan K. Bishop, for nearly thirty-eight years the rector of Emmanuel Episcopal church, Somerville, Mass., died in his 60th year. He is survived by a sister and an adopted son.

ONLY SEEKS TO AID HUMANITY

President Declares America Asks Nothing For Herself

NO THREAT HAS BEEN MADE

Navy Ready to Cope With Responsibilities in Behalf of Great Moral Principles—Mightiest Armada Ever Assembled in American Port Reviewed by the Chief Executive

Volving his and the nation's pride in the navy and its readiness to face and cope with responsibilities, President Wilson delivered a patriotic address at the civic banquet in his honor at New York in connection with the review of the Atlantic fleet.

"The interesting and inspiring thing about America is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity," said the president. "We want no nation's property; we question no nation's honor."

"We stand for that for which every nation should wish to stand. When I think of the flag, the only touch of color about the fleet, it seems to me I see alternate stripes of parchment on which are written right and justice; stripes of blood split for maintaining these rights, and in the center a strip of blue serenity."

"The mission of America is the only thing a soldier or sailor should think about. He has nothing to do with her policy. He stands and waits to do the thing which the nation declares."

"America sometimes seems to forget her program, or rather those who represent her do, but the people never forget. Their real affection and force is for the ideals that men embody."

"When a crisis comes in this country, it is as if you put your hands on the pulse of a dynamo."

"This spirit now broods over the river. No threat is lifted against any man or any nation. This is just evidence that the force of America is lifted for great moral principles. There is nothing else for which she will contend."

Standing on the reviewing platform, before the public library, President Wilson, as a preliminary to the naval review, saw 6000 fighting men from the fleet and the New York naval militia pass before him in the rain, while hundreds of thousands of people lined the streets.

On the way to the reviewing platform the president rode between thousands of persons lining the sidewalks, who cheered and roared a noisy welcome. The presidential party traveled at a brisk pace through the street, trailed by three automobiles of secret service men and a detachment of detectives from police headquarters. Seldom before had such precautions been taken to guard a president in New York city.

When the president arrived at the reviewing stand he found the Seventh regiment, New York national guard, drawn up at salute. The block in which the stand stood was roped off from the public.

In the middle of the afternoon the presidential yacht Mayflower weighed anchor for the naval review. A mighty armada of battleships, destroyers, submarines and auxiliary craft, the nation's bulwark in case of war, swung at anchor in the Hudson.

The most powerful array of fighting ships ever assembled in an American port, sixty-four in all, they stretched for four miles in a double line of gray, but touched with gayer colors where pennants and ensigns streamed from fighting top and masthead.

Each battleship thundered out the presidential salute of twenty-one guns when the Mayflower, with the president on the bridge, passed them. The naval review was on the program as the chief ceremonial feature of the ten days' visit.

AFTER BITTER FIGHT

"Labor Clean Milk" Bill Is Voted by Governor Walsh

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts vetoed the so-called "labor clean milk" bill, which would give to the state health department the power to prevent the sale and distribution within the state of milk produced under unsanitary conditions.

The bill for months was the object of a bitter fight in the legislature and was contested even up to time that the governor vetoed it.

It is understood the governor took the position that there is enough law on the statute books now to cover the provisions of this bill.

The bill was supported by milk consumers' associations all over the state, as well as by numerous labor organizations. It was opposed by the state grange on the grounds that it would mean additional and unnecessary inspections of their barns and dairies.

PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS

Feared in Two Big River Valleys in New Hampshire

The Connecticut and Merrimack river valleys in New Hampshire are threatened with a plague of grasshoppers, according to the New Hampshire college authorities.

Millions of the tiny insects are now hatching, it is said, and if left unchecked will probably do serious damage by the time summer is at hand.

According to the experts, the insects have been growing more numerous for several years, and have now assumed something like the numbers they had when they swept nearly all before them in the plague of twenty-five years ago.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Deposits on participation or savings accounts made previous to the fifteenth day of February, May, August or November draw interest from the first of each of said months, providing the same remain over the dividend period of February or August.

THIS, THE LARGEST BANK IN RHODE ISLAND, With its capital, surplus and undivided profits amounting to over

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (\$7,000,000.00), Affords its depositors

UNSURPASSED SECURITY AND PROTECTION.

NEWPORT BRANCH, 303 THAMES STREET.

No. 105.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the Union of Brothers, Sept. 1915.

| ASSETS | LIABILITIES |
|---|---|
| <p>U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) \$2,000,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Bonds, Premiums, etc. 100,000.00</p> <p>Subscription to Stock of Federal Reserve Bank 100,000.00</p> <p>Less unpaid 100,000.00</p> <p>Banking House 100,000.00</p> <p>Other Real Estate owned 100,000.00</p> <p>Due from Federal Reserve Bank 100,000.00</p> <p>Due from approved Reserve Agents in Central Reserve Cities 100,000.00</p> <p>Due from approved Reserve Agents in other Reserve Cities 100,000.00</p> <p>Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above) 100,000.00</p> <p>Outlets Checks and other Cash Items 100,000.00</p> <p>Fractional Currency 100,000.00</p> <p>Exchange for Clearing House 100,000.00</p> <p>Notes of other National Banks 100,000.00</p> <p>CASH ON HAND 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Notes 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Bonds 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Bills 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Certificates 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Checks 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Receipts 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Warrants 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Bonds 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Bills 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Certificates 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Checks 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Receipts 100,000.00</p> <p>U. S. Treasury Warrants 100,000.00</p> | <p>Capital stock paid in \$1,000,000.00</p> <p>Surplus fund 100,000.00</p> <p>Undivided profits 100,000.00</p> <p>Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid 100,000.00</p> <p>Circulating notes 100,000.00</p> <p>Less amounts on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit 100,000.00</p> <p>Due to approved Reserve Agents 100,000.00</p> <p>Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above) 100,000.00</p> <p>Indiv. and deposits subject to check 100,000.00</p> <p>Certificates of deposit due in less than 90 days 100,000.00</p> <p>Certified checks 100,000.00</p> <p>Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed 100,000.00</p> |

TOTAL \$7,000,000.00

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in \$1,000,000.00

Surplus fund 100,000.00

Undivided profits 100,000.00

Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid 100,000.00

Circulating notes 100,000.00

Less amounts on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit 100,000.00

Due to approved Reserve Agents 100,000.00

Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above) 100,000.00

Indiv. and deposits subject to check 100,000.00

Certificates of deposit due in less than 90 days 100,000.00

Certified checks 100,000.00

Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed 100,000.00

TOTAL \$7,000,000.00

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct Attest: GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

EDWARD A. BROWN, EDW. H. PEITCHAM, WILLIAM H. HARVEY, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1915.

PAULER BHAMAN, Notary Public

Vacation

Hotel Book

Practical facts to assist you in planning a satisfactory outing are found in our

Manual of

Summer Resorts

Listing 1500 Hotels

and other boarding places—their rates per day and week

—in Southern New England; the picturesque Berkshire Hills; along the North Shore of Long Island Sound; Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Cape Cod, Buzzard's Bay and Massachusetts' South Shore; the wonderful vacation islands, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Block Island.

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Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

CALIFORNIA BUILDING

Auto Company

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

OUR GREAT CANAL

How Vessels Cross From Ocean to Ocean at Panama.

GOING THROUGH THE LOCKS.

Miscellaneous Locomotives of Unique Design, With a Cog Rail System, Are Used For Towing Purposes—Safeguarding the Lock Walls and Gates.

Forty electric locomotives of unique design are used to tow shipping through the huge locks of the Panama canal. When the canal was being planned it was apparent that the various winch and capstan systems in vogue for towing ships through existing canals and locks would not do at all for Panama. After a thorough study of the entire problem of maneuvering ships through the locks at Panama it was evident that they could not safely proceed through the locks under their own power and that a substitute for the ship's power should embrace the following requirements:

Ability to place the ship in proper relation to the lock.

Capability for keeping the ship in its course.

Accelerating and retarding the ship without rupturing the lines.

The lines when once attached should be used without change for lockage in flight.

In passing through the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific a vessel enters the approach channel in Limon Bay, which extends to Gatun, a distance of about seven miles. At Gatun it enters a series of three locks in flight and is raised eighty-five feet to the level of Gatun lake. It then remains at full speed through the great part of the channel in this lake for a distance of twenty-four miles to Barro Colorado, where it enters the Culebra cut. It passes through this cut, which has a length of nine miles, and reaches Pedro Miguel, where it enters a lock and is lowered thirty feet. Then it passes through Miraflores lake for a distance of one and one-half miles until it reaches Miraflores, where it is lowered fifty-five feet through two locks to the sea level, after which it passes out into the Pacific through an eight and one-half mile channel.

The main features of all the lock gates are identical, and the following brief description of the Gatun locks, with special reference to the arrangement of the towing tracks, ship channels, locklines and approaches, gives a clearer conception of the towing scheme in general.

There are two channels at Gatun, one for traffic in each direction. The channels are separated by a center wall, the total length of which is 4,530 feet. There are two systems of tracks, one for towing and the other for the return of the electric locomotives when returning idle. This, however, refers only to the outer walls. For the center wall there is only one return track in common for both the towing tracks. The towing tracks are naturally placed next to the channel side, and the system of towing utilizes normally not less than four locomotives running along the lock walls. Two of them are opposite each other in advance of the vessel, and two run opposite each other following the vessel. The number of locomotives is, however, increased when the tonnage of the ship demands it.

Cables extend from the forward locomotives and connect with the port and starboard sides, respectively, of the vessel near the bow, and other cables connect the rear locomotives with the port and starboard quarters of the vessel. The lengths of the various cables are adjusted by a special winding drum on the locomotive to place the vessel substantially in mid-channel. When the leading locomotives are started they tow the vessel, while the trailing locomotives follow and keep the cables taut. By changing the lengths of the rear cables the vessel can be guided, and to stop the vessel all the locomotives are slowed down and stopped, thus bringing the rear locomotives in action to retard the ship. Therefore, the vessel is always under complete control quite independent of its own power, which is not used, and the danger of injury to the lock walls and gates is consequently very greatly lessened.

Three towing tracks have a specially designed rack rail extending the entire length of the track between the walls. It is through this rack that the locomotive exerts the traction necessary for propelling large ships and clearing the keep facilities. When the locomotive reaches one of the inclines between the locks, the grade of which may be as much as 44 per cent, or when it is towing a ship, the cog rail system is utilized to enable the locomotive to climb the grade and in the other case to exert traction necessary for pulling the ships. The cog or rack rail is laid between the track rails and the locomotive is provided with a cog wheel or rack pinion, to engage the rail.—Electric News.

Turn About. "You'd better hide somewhere," said the mother to the boy, "the boss has been in his hand and he's laying for you."

"Well," said the boy resignedly, "I presume I have no right to complain. I've been laying for him for a good many years."—Boston Transcript.

The first of June are tender, for she sets her steps not on the ground, but on the heads of men.—Homer.

Defy Definition. "Lentem—father, what is a 'republican' man of voice?" Le Par—That means a man who never answers a question.—Hartford Jack-o'-Lantern.

Caution. Aspligh—The doctor says there's something the matter with my head. Henry—You surely didn't pay a doctor to tell you that!—Boston Transcript.

PLIGHT OF A POET.

His Vivid Imagination Once Nearly Got Coleridge In Trouble.

From his early youth Coleridge lived in a world of books and dreams, yet his favorite walk seems to have been the Strand, the last place in the world for a poet to lose himself in reverie. As he strolled down the street he imagined himself assuming the Hellepont, the feat of which other poets had written and which the poet Byron was to accomplish later. Once while the mind of Coleridge was thus far from the busy Strand he absently thrust his hands before him in the manner of one swimming. Suddenly one hand came in contact with a gentleman's pocket.

The gentleman, thinking to capture a thief, seized the hand and exclaimed: "What! So young and so wicked!" He accused the poor, poetical boy of an attempt at pocket picking.

With some fright and a few tears the boy explained, and we can imagine that words did not fail him who was to become the most brilliant talker of his age. The gentleman was delighted with Coleridge's imagination, which could turn the Strand into the Hellepont. The intelligence of the young Coleridge made the stranger inquire into Coleridge's tastes, and when he found the boy liked books he opened for him a subscription at the circulating library in Cheapside—Westminster Gazette.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

It Was a Realistic Ceremony in the Time of Charles II.

The last Knights of the Bath made according to the ancient forms were at the coronation of Charles II., when various rites and ceremonies, one of which was bathing, were enforced.

According to Froissart, the court barber prepared a bath, and the candidate for membership in the order, having been undressed by his equities, was thereupon placed in the bath, his clothes and collar being the perquisites of the barber. He was then removed from the water to the words "May this be an honorable bath to you" and was placed in a plain bed quite wet and asked to dry.

As soon as he was quite dry he was removed from the bed, dressed in new and rich apparel and conducted by his sponsors to the chapel, where he offered a taper to the honor of God and a penny piece to the honor of the king. Then he went to the monarch and, kneeling before him, received from the royal sword a tap on the shoulder, the king exclaiming, "Arise, Sir," and then embraced him, saying, "Be thou a good knight and true."—London Strand Magazine.

"Choir."

Churchgoers who follow the service in their prayer books would certainly miss the "dear old phrase" concerning "quires and places where they sing," and in time the old fashioned "quire" may be made new fashioned again by the coming of rationalized spelling. "Choir" was a most unnecessary outrage upon the language. The old English "quer" or "quere" became quite naturally "quyer" or "quiere" and so it remained until the end of the seventeenth century, when somebody seems to have introduced "choir" because it looked more like the French "choeur," as if that were a valid reason. There could have been no danger of confusing a church "quire" and a "quiere" of paper, which is a different word, the French "caltier," probably from Latin "quaternarius," a collection of four leaves.—London Standard.

Seventeenth Century Sheep.

"The best and biggest sheep," says Fuller in his famous "Worthies of England," published in the year 1682, "are those of the vale of Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, where it is nothing to give £10 or more for a breed rate. So that should a foreigner hear of the price thereof he would guess that ram rather to be some Norman engine of battery than the creature commonly so called. Foreigners," he adds, "much admire our English sheep because they do not, as those beyond the seas, follow their shepherds like a pack of dogs, but wander wide abroad."

Locating the Lugs.

Once upon a time De Witt Hoppen was required to play Falstaff in a special performance of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." He sought the help of William H. Crane, a famous Falstaff twenty-five years ago. "I will help you," Mr. Crane said, "I will lead you by my wife, my beard, my costume and my pad, and I will go page by page through the text with you, pointing out as I go just where the lugs are put."—Indianapolis News.

They Came Back.

"How's this, son? Yesterday you cleaned up the back yard nicely, but today it looks worse than ever." "It's not my fault, dad. I fired everything over the fence, but last night the kid next door slammed 'em back."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Last Resort.

"Well, we have exhausted reason, logic, common sense and justice. What more can we do?" "I guess we'll simply have to go to law."—Life.

When California Was Unknown.

In an old geography printed in 1818 appears the following: "California is a wild and almost unknown land. Throughout the year it is covered with dense fogs, as damp as unbelief. In the interior are volcanoes and vast plains of shifting sands, which sometimes shoot columns of great height. This world is so nearly incredible were it not for the well authenticated accounts of travelers."

Two Viewpoints.

Singapore. He looks to me like a man who has been and lost. He looks like a man who has been and won.—Puck.

Precepts are like seeds; they are little things, which do much good.—Benedict.

GLORY IN THEIR GLOOM.

These Perseimists Love Misery and Revel In Wretchedness.

Yielding never to admit that passing time has given the world any cause to rejoice or that it has brought or ever can bring any good to the human race, Liverpool's "Perseimist" society stands out unique among the many organizations which have come into existence. Its members are true perseimists, and it appears that the brotherhood was known originally as the Liverpool Society of Perseimists. Later the name was contracted to its more academic present form.

Curiously enough, the original members did not set out to be preachers of gloom. Quite the contrary. They were amateur social reformers and dabblers in abstract science who met occasionally in an obscure coffee house. The apparent fallacy of their efforts to improve the world, which did not desire to be reformed in any way and which refused to taste for their abstract science, caused the little band to organize to take what comfort it might in pessimism.

None of the members must be cheerful on pain of immediate expulsion. They are only optimists about one thing, and that is their pessimism. They revel in their gloom and are only happy in their unhappiness. The society is well conducted. It has its rules and its officers. The greatest event in the pessimist year is the annual "Perseimist raffle," when the members make a gloomy pilgrimage, which lasts throughout the night. On this occasion they go forth in costume as nearly approaching sackcloth and ashes as possible, and a dark, dismal night is chosen. Supper over—and there is nothing gloomy about the food—the tables are pushed back, the cheerful lamps are extinguished and the company sit round the dim smoking churchwarden pipes.

A little later the harrier "Perseimists" embark on a gloomy tramp, which lasts throughout the night. Down country lanes, across the fields and through the woods they go, never missing a grave-yard or anything really depressing. In the churchyard of a very ancient parish they halt and remain for an hour or so while Gray's "Elegy" is solemnly recited by the arch-perseimist and other Perseimists less ardent gloomy poems of their own or some one else's composition.

If the night is unusually dark and they are able to lose themselves in consequence they are as happy as sworn pessimists may permit themselves to be. It is then that the society's torch bearer is allowed to exercise his sole and rare prerogative of lighting up. The "torch" is a very ancient horn lantern stuck on the end of a pole and containing a pessimistic candle. It is only to be lighted when the Perseimists are utterly lost and cannot possibly find their way without illumination, and when their bearings are ascertained it is promptly extinguished.—Argonaut.

Alaric the Goth.

Alaric, the first of the barbarian kings who entered and sacked the Eternal City and the first enemy who had appeared before its walls since the time of Hannibal, is said to have received as the price of his departure from the city (during the first siege, in A. D. 408) 5,000 pounds weight of gold, 5,000 pounds weight of silver, 3,000 silken robes, 3,000 pieces of scarlet cloth and 4,000 pounds of pepper. In order to furnish a portion of the ransom demanded by the invader it became necessary to melt down some of the statues of the ancient gods.

Magellanic Clouds.

The Magellanic clouds are two cloudy masses of light, oval in shape and unequal in size, seen at night in the heavens in the vicinity of the south pole. They are supposed to be nebulae, or dense aggregations of stars, so far distant as to give to the unaided eye the impression of cloud-like masses. They cover areas of 42 and 20 square degrees respectively and are so named in honor of Ferdinand Magellan, the great Portuguese navigator, who first observed them in 1520 during his voyage around the globe.—Exchange.

Court Dress of Tennyson.

Tennyson's court dress when he received the knighthood did not cost him much, for it was the same court dress worn by Wordsworth, who in turn had it from the old poet Rogers, and it is still in the Wordsworth family. It is a wonder how Tennyson and Wordsworth got into it, for Rogers was a little fellow. Tennyson had no passion for courts, and so he went in second hand to save cost.—New York Press.

Sam's Peculiar Order.

Some years ago his majesty of Siam gave an Italian, for painting one of his wives from a photograph, "The grand cross of the Siamese crown." It is a rather large order. "This crown," said his majesty graciously, "will entitle you to marry twelve wives. It is a distinction I seldom confer, so I hope you will make good use of it."

A Requisite.

"He is a powerful speaker." "That fellow! He doesn't look like an orator."

Culinary Result.

"How was it? Rink got into such a stew?" "Because he cooked his reports."—Baltimore American.

Friendship is love without his wings.—Byron.

Too Suggestive.

"Yes," said the young physician of age-old lineage, "our family has a motto, but I prefer not to use it. It is a little too suggestive in my profession."

"What is the motto?" "Fateful unto death."—Boston Transcript.

EQUATORIAL ECUADOR.

A Land of Earthquakes Nearly All a Mile Above Sea Level.

The traveler arrives in Guayaquil laden with quinine pills, but he learns that in a journey of a day he can reach the temperate zone. His things summer clothing for a country crossed by the equator and nearly belted by the frozen slopes of high mountains. He finds a government as unstable as the volcano shaken soil. His notes important industries that thrive upon these turbulent shores. Ecuador is a land of contradictions.

It is the land where the Incas ruled after they came into Peru. It was the birthplace of Atahualpa, who fell before Pizarro. It was from his capital at Quito along the mountains that Gonzalo Pizarro rode out with Orellana to discover the Amazon.

The land which bears the name of the equator thralls her sister republics in variety of scenery and climate. Her feet rest on the dazzling chrome green shore of a tropic river; her head wears the fleecy crown of eternal snows. With one hand she points to the wide Pacific; with the other, to the misty jungle of the Amazonian valley. Colombia, Brazil and Peru are her neighbors, but who can say where the territory of the one actually begins and the other ends? Two-thirds of the people of Ecuador are Indians, pure and simple. Nine-tenths of the population live a mile above the sea. Her territory is three times as large as Pennsylvania. Her domain is practically unexplored, but commercially she is forging ahead.—National Magazine.

EDUCATING THE INDIAN.

Difficulties the Student Faces After He Has Left College.

The conditions to which most Indian students return are hard, far harder than the average easterner can realize. Many of the reservations are long distances from railroads, so that supplies are hard to get as well as expensive, while in places water is a real luxury. The standards of the community must also be taken into consideration, and in all too many localities the white people living here are not of a type to move either help or elevating. With all these difficulties, and many, many more, we expect far more of the Indian than we would of a white student who had enjoyed equal advantages.

A white boy who has been in school until he is perhaps twenty and in that time has had to master in addition to the usual studies a new language and accept an entirely strange system of living is not expected to raise the standards of his home community to any very great extent. The Indian is. He must not only have acquired a trade and be able to do a skillful work, but he must speak English well enough to act as interpreter, understand the Bible and teach in Sunday school, as well as be prepared to advise in the councils of his people regarding various phases of their legal standing and land questions.

And when he is unable to fulfill all these requirements we hear that Indian education is a failure.—Southern Workman.

Masked Women.

Upper class Swedish women wear curious masks, which are made of leather and heads in a wooden frame. The mask is derived from the traditional usage of Moslem women, who must keep their faces covered in the presence of men. For several centuries Arab traders have frequented this east African coast, and to their influence are due most of the civilized customs found today among the natives of the district. The clothing worn by these prosperous dames is of silk; their shoes are partly of silver, and they wear much silver jewelry. The Moslems in Zanibar, by the way, are less fanatical about religious usages than their brethren in Morocco and Turkey.—Wide World Magazine.

A Big Birdcage.

A very peculiar institution in the New York zoo is what is known as "the flying birdcage." This magnificent aviary is the largest of its kind in the world, being 35 feet high, 72 feet wide and 150 feet long. Large oak and other trees grow in this cage, and the birds live within its wire netting bounds in the utmost freedom. The frame of the cage is built of iron pipes, which are covered over with this meshed netting.

By Proxy Perhaps.

A well known metropolitan choral conductor was once holding voice trials preliminary to the organization of a colored choral club of jubilee singers. One of the soprano applicants was extremely reluctant when asked to sing a solo. Finally the director, becoming impatient, asked, "What's the matter—don't you sing?" "Well," she hesitatingly replied, "not pleasantly."—Argonaut.

Contrary Efforts.

"The man who forked the indorsement of his friend went to the bank to cash the check." "Well?" "The friend went immediately after him to check the cash."—Baltimore American.

A Great Principle.

"Forgive your enemies," said the wisest man. "That's good religion." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "and sometimes it's good politics too."—Washington Star.

Too Long.

Macé—Haven't you and Jack been engaged long enough to get married? Marie—Too long. He hasn't got a cent left.—Boston Transcript.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

The World is not yet made; do your share today.—Youth's Companion.

FIRE ABOARD SHIP

A Danger Every Vessel Faces and Is Prepared to Meet.

QUICK ACTION BY THE CREW.

When an Alarm Is Sounded Every Man Springs to the Post and the Work to Which He Has Been Assigned—Working the Pumps.

In every ship carrying passengers the law requires that there shall be posted in a conspicuous place what is known as a station bill, giving the post of duty for every man in the deck, engineer and steward's departments in case of fire or abandoning ship. The law further requires that there shall be drills once each week at least and that during the stay of a ship in port these drills must be performed in the presence of a United States inspector of steamships. This is done to insure orderly and prompt action against any danger that may threaten. During these drills the pumps are tried out, and all the apparatus must work to the satisfaction of the inspector or the ship will not be permitted to sail until repairs have been made and everything works as it should.

Some ships are provided with tubes let into the deck and extending into the holds containing thermometers, which are examined every four hours. Any suspicious increase in temperature brings about immediate and thorough investigation. In this way the presence of fire can be discovered before it gains serious headway.

There is a rapid ringing of the ship's bell for about a minute. Instantly there is a change throughout the ship. Where but a moment before things were going on in the manner prescribed by the daily routine now all is activity. Men get to their fire stations with the alacrity induced by danger.

Sailors under the direction of the officers get out hose lines and appear with axes and lanterns. One group is ripping the battens of the main hatch, where the fire has been detected. They drag the canvas away and upon the large hatch (a small opening in the bulkhead cover), and immediately there pours out a column of dense black smoke.

Two or three men make an attempt to go down, but after two or three trials they are obliged to give it up. The captain gives the order to load the hold and turn on the steam lines. Hose is pushed into the opening, which by now resembles a crater, for the air admitted by taking the cover off has fed the flames, and smoke and flame roll out in alarming quantities.

Suddenly the hose flies out and the wish of water under high pressure is heard. At almost the same time far below in the smoke filled hold the hissing and roaring of liberated steam reach the anxious ears on deck. The pipes connecting with the boilers have been put into use, and the fire is already beginning to feel the choke of the steam as it keeps the air away and settles over everything in a dense, damp cloud. While some pumps are throwing tons of water into the hold others are hard at work taking that same water out, for any great amount of water sloshing about would endanger the stability of the vessel.

Up in his cramped quarters Sparks is working with all his skill to pick up some station ashore and flash the wireless call for help. The spark crackles and crashes, then stops. Sparks snaps shut a switch, and then with deft fingers making an adjustment here and there listens for the faint buzz that announces that his call has been heard. There comes just a series of faint buzzes, like the noise of a fly on a drowsy summer afternoon. At once the operator is galvanized into action. Again the spark crackles out the ship's position and need. Soon ships alter their courses and with all possible speed make for the threatened ship, to stand by in case of need.

Perhaps the crew are able to master the blaze. And, again—and this is a danger that always stares them in the face—perhaps they can't. What happens then is not always pleasant to think about. You will doubtless recall the burning of the Transatlantic liner Volturno and the fires that were lost then while other ships stood by helpless. That is what is likely to happen when the blaze gets beyond control. And this is only one of the dangers that every seagoing ship must face.

When a sailing vessel takes fire it is a case of man the hand pumps unless the ship should be a modern one and carry a donkey engine and a steam pump. These of wooden construction offer very little resistance to the fire once it gets headway, and it is generally a case of all off when a widjammer is discovered to be afire.—New York Sun.

When Spencer Tried Vegetarianism.

Herbert Spencer tried vegetarianism for about a year, says London Opinion. "At the end of that time," he relates, "I went over all that I had written during the year and consigned it to the fire." Spencer found an exclusively vegetarian diet too bulky, and came to the conclusion that rational life is a compromise. In the matter of diet it is best to strike the happy mean, between the tiger peering its rage and the cow lying upon the grass.

O's Hickory.

The fifth grade class in history stories had been studying about Andrew Jackson from his boyhood on. Finally the day came for them to write all they had learned of this great man. Bert, a bright little fellow of nine years, wrote among other interesting things:

"Andrew Jackson was called 'Old Hickory' because when he was a boy he was a little tough."—New York Tribune.

Size Followed Price. "The woman's shirt won't fit me. There're three sizes too small."

"But, Henry, they are regular three collar shirts I got for \$1."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

MANOELED THE PROOFS.

Editorial Must Have Made His Printer's Life a Burden.

When "Anna Karenina" began to come out in the monthly Russkii Vremennik, writes Count Ilya Tolstoy in his "Reminiscences of Tolstoy," long galley proofs were posted to my father and he looked them through and corrected them.

At first he would mark the margins with the ordinary typographical signs, letters omitted, marks of punctuation that so on; then he would change individual words, and then whole sentences. That would be followed by erasures and additions until the proof sheets became a mass of patches that was perfectly black in places. It was impossible to read them back as they stood, because no one except my mother could make head or tail of the tangle of signs, transpositions and erasures. My mother would sit up all night copying the whole thing out afresh.

In the morning the pages lay on her table, neatly piled together, and covered with her fine, clear handwriting. Everything would be ready so that when Lyovochka came down he could send the proof sheets off by post. My father would carry them to his study to have "one last look," and by evening the sheets were all written over and messed up once more.

"Bony, my dear, I am very sorry, but I've spoilt all your work again; I promise I won't do it any more," he would say, showing her the passages he had inked over, with a guilty air. "Well, send them off tomorrow without fail." But that longwinded was often put off for weeks, or even for months.

"There's just one bit I want to look through again," my father would say, but he would get carried away and rewrite it all afresh. There were even occasions when, after he had posted the proofs, my father corrected them by telegraph the next day.

Several times, in consequence of these corrections, the printing of the novel in the Russkii Vremennik was interrupted, and sometimes it did not come out for months together.

MONEY IN GOOD TASTE.

A Woman Who Capitalized Her Sense of the Beautiful.

A woman's good taste is a part of her stock in trade and could be made much more widely remunerative than it now is.

One would naturally suppose that the success of an auction depended mainly upon the wit and skill of the auctioneer. A prominent auction house in New York city has discovered that a woman's good taste in showing up things artistically, or in their true relations, or with a suggested use, is quite as valuable an asset as a reliable auctioneer. For example, in a sale of original goods were some handsome old bird cages, wonderful creations in tortoise shell, black lacquer, ivory and jade. There were seven cages in all, and so spirited was the bidding that they brought prices ranging from \$410 to \$700.

The thing that did it was not anything said or done by the auctioneer, but the fact that in multiplication of the sale there had been put in each cage a pair of clinging and twittering birds exactly suited in color to the cages in which they were placed. Cages and birds made a symphony of color. Without the birds in them the cages would not have brought half the price. Who but a woman would have thought of it?

The same auction house has found that a suitable and artistic arrangement of goods, all under the deft hand of its woman specialist, adds many dollars to the sales.—Lester's.

Fish Magnesia.

Chemical analyses of starfishes, sea urchins and crinoids collected from all parts of the world show that the skeletons of these animals contain much magnesia. The percentage of magnesia is highest in those specimens that lived in tropical waters and lowest in forms from the icy seas of Greenland and the antarctic, with a regular gradation between which even shows the local effect of cold ocean currents upon life at the sea bottom.

Anthony's Nose.

Anthony's Nose, at the northwest corner of Westchester county, N. Y., reaches an altitude of 1,228 feet above the Hudson river. The scenery from this point just at the entrance to the famous Highlands has been described as the most beautiful on the globe. This particular point has brought worldwide fame to the noble Hudson, the Rhine of America.—Magazine of American History.

The Meanest Man Once More.

I have at last discovered the very meanest man. He is the fellow who somehow manages to get you to tell everything about yourself, and then shuts up like a clam and manages to make you feel you have been a garrulous fool.—Judge.

Different Doings.

"How is your brother, the fashionable expensive surgeon, doing?" "He is cutting up high." "And how is your brother, the dentist, getting on?" "Oh, he's plugging away."—Baltimore American.

Tightly Packed Cotton.

Egyptian cotton is generally packed forty pounds to a cubic foot. Pressing cotton to this density does not injure it in the least, provided the cotton is packed under perfectly dry conditions.

A Pertinent Query.

She was leaving the city for home, and by way of making her departure pleasant for those who had served her, gave a kick to a chambermaid, saying, "Merry, you take a nice long ride." The maid replied, "Yes, ma'am; thank you, ma'am, but how will I get back?"—Argonaut.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

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Standard Oil Co. of New York

Witness My Hand.

In the early days only a few scholars
knew how to write. It was then cus-
tomary to sign a document by suc-
cumbing the hand with ink and impressing
it upon the paper, accompanied by the
words, "Witness, my hand." Afterward
the seal was introduced as a substitute
for the hand mark and was used with
the words above quoted. The two form-
ing the signature. This is the origin of
the expression as used in modern docu-
ments.

Placing Himself.

The Tramp—No, ma'am; it isn't true
that we have a hole organization.
That's newspaper talk. At the same
time I'll admit I'm a p. m. of the
P. S. O. U. The Housewife—Why,
what's that? The Tramp—Perpetual
Member of the Permanent Society of
Unemployed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Eye of the Beholder.

He—Miss Oldgirl is looking particu-
larly well just now. She doesn't ap-
pear a day over twenty-five. She—Is
that so? Well, if she looks that way to
me it's time you got a pair of glasses.
There is something wrong with your
sight.—Richmond Times Dispatch.

No worthy enterprise can be done by
us without continual plodding and
perseverance to our faint and sensi-
ble abilities.—Milton.

Don'ts Issued to Prevent Forest Fires.

Public's Cooperation Sought to Stop
Blazes Which are Causing Big
Losses in the East.

To obtain the cooperation of the
public in preventing forest fires which
are doing a great deal of damage in the
east this spring, the U. S. forest ser-
vice has prepared ten "Don'ts" to be
observed in the woods. It is hoped
that these rules may have a beneficial
effect during the fire season of the south-
ern Appalachians, which is not yet
over, and that of the north woods,
which is just beginning and which,
from present indications, promises to
be unusually severe.

The "Don'ts" follow:

1. Don't throw your match away
until you are sure it is out.
2. Don't drop cigarette or cigar
butts until the glow is extinguished.
3. Don't knock out your pipe ashes
while hot or where they will fall into
dry leaves or other inflammable ma-
terial.
4. Don't build a camp fire any longer
than is absolutely necessary.
5. Don't build a fire against a tree,
a log, or a stump, or anywhere but on
bare soil.
6. Don't leave a fire until you are
sure it is out; if necessary smother it
with earth or water.
7. Don't burn brush or refuse in or
near the woods if there is any chance
that the fire may spread beyond your
control, or that the wind may carry
sparks where they would start a new
fire.
8. Don't be any more careless with
fire in the woods than you are with fire
in your own home.
9. Don't be idle when you discover
a fire in the woods; if you can't put it
out yourself, get help.
10. Don't forget that human thought-
lessness and negligence are the causes
of more than half of the forest fires in
this country, and that the smallest
spark may start a conflagration that
will result in loss of life and destruction
of timber and young growth valuable
not only for lumber but for their in-
fluence in helping to prevent flood, erosion,
and drought.

Sunday Etiquette.

Observing the success of the Billy
Sunday methods in the matter of con-
version, Puck rises to suggest that the
methods be made to apply the same
methods to other church ceremonies
and activities, proposing the following
formulas:

Pastor (ebriestening infant)—"What
do you want to call this hunk of excess
baggage, boy?"
Presiding Parson—"What miserable
muff given this skirt to be married to
this ghik?" The Bride's Father—"I'm
the guy."
Industrious Usher—"Slide, you ice-
carter! Slide!"
Passing the Plate—"Come across
with the iron-moll, you low-lived tight-
wads!"
Sunday School Superintendent—"All
of you little livers that want to swat
Satan, stand on one leg!"

A Pure Patriot.

The European war has stirred a lot
of old timers of the Army and Navy
club in Washington to a swapping of
stories of our own conflicts.

"One St.inking," says a retired
brigadier-general, "decided to enlist.
He burned with a desire to serve his
country. So he applied at a recruiting
office, and was duly punched and prodded,
trotted up and down, jumped
over chairs and tables, and so forth."

"Then came the questions. All man-
ner of them were fired at him, and he
answered most of them satisfactorily.
Then came the stern inquiry:

"Have you ever served a jail sen-
tence?"

"N-no, sir," stammered St.inking, "but," he
added, hastily, "I'd be willing to serve
a short time, if it's necessary."

Sentiment Jolted.

Just as the happy husband of a few
months was about to leave home for
the daily office grind, his wife placed a
hand upon his arm.

"Harry, dear," she softly said,
"haven't you a lock of my hair some-
where in your pockets?"

"I have, indeed, sweetheart," was
the prompt response of hubby, and he
affectionately embraced the shaver of
his sorrows and joys. "I have it right
here in the pocket closest to my heart!"

"That's fine, Harry!" delightedly re-
turned little wife. "Won't you please
take it and see if you can match me
some puts when you get downtown?"
—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Arriving at Conclusions.

A group of workmen were passing
the dinner hour in political argument.
An interesting deadlock had been reached,
when one of the men turned to a
mate who had remained silent during
the whole of the debate.

"Ere, Bill," he said, "You're pretty
good at argument. Wot's your opin-
ion?"

"I ain't goin' to say," said Bill. "I
thrashed the matter out afore with Bob
Jones."

"Ah," said the other, "and what did
you arrive at?"

"Well," said Bill, "Bob, he arrived
at the hospital, and I arrived at the
police station."—National Monthly.

Church—I see Professor Soddy of

England says it will soon be possible to
turn lead into gold.

Gotham. In that case little Belgium
ought some day be a gold mine.—Yon-
kers Statesman.

Placing Himself.

The Tramp—No, ma'am; it isn't true
that we have a hole organization.
That's newspaper talk. At the same
time I'll admit I'm a p. m. of the
P. S. O. U. The Housewife—Why,
what's that? The Tramp—Perpetual
Member of the Permanent Society of
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The Eye of the Beholder.

He—Miss Oldgirl is looking particu-
larly well just now. She doesn't ap-
pear a day over twenty-five. She—Is
that so? Well, if she looks that way to
me it's time you got a pair of glasses.
There is something wrong with your
sight.—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Breeches Long Waisted.

Charles M. Schwab said at a dinner
in New York:

"The Englishman is the best dressed
man in the world, American excepted,
of course; and it was an amusing thing
to me to see, on my last visit to Lon-
don, all sorts of English wells in knaki
uniforms that didn't fit them."

"For 2,000,000 volunteers, naturally,
make a big draft on a commissariat,
and that is why a lot of young men,
who are dressed by Poole in peace
times, are now wearing all kinds of
knaki uniforms in time of war."

"I heard of one young nut—or dude,
as we say here—who was getting into
his new uniform at Purfleet, when an
officer said to him encouragingly:

"'Everything quite comfortable, eh?
Tunic, breeches, all comfortable?'"

"Yes, sir," the nut answered cheerily.
"Yes, sir, everything's very comforta-
ble, indeed, except the breeches, which
are just a bit tight under the arm-
pits."—New York Times.

Justifiable Impression.

When the conversation of a social af-
fair the other evening drifted to false
impressions Congressman William M.
Dantz of Illinois, recalled the case of
Smith.

Some time ago Smith was summoned
as a witness in an aggravated case of
assault and battery, and frankly an-
swered every question put to him by
the lawyers. Finally the judge turned
to the prisoner with a look of surprise.

"Do you mean to say, sir," severely
remarked his judicial robes, "that you
saw the plaintiff pursued; that you saw
him thrown to the ground and beaten
with a piece of lead pipe?"

"Yes, sir, your honor," was the calm
rejoinder of the witness.

"You saw all that?" returned the
judge, with a show of indignation, "and
never lifted a hand to help the unfor-
tunate man?"

"Yes, sir," answered Smith. "I
thought they were takin' pictures for
the movies."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Effect of a Message.

Representative James Francis Burke
journeyed a line ago to the classic lit-
tle college town of Grove City, Pa., to
deliver an address on "Money."

Shortly before the date set for the ad-
dress something had gone away with
the reservoir system at the town and
the board of health had been called on
to find the cause of 1100 cases of sud-
den illness.

But Burke knew nothing about the
troubles with the water system, and
the opening remark of the chairman of
the reception committee was enough to
startle even a sterner spirit than his.

"Glad to see you, Mr. Burke," said
the chairman, "but our audience won't
be as large as we had expected. With-
in 24 hours after it was announced that
you were to speak here more than 1000
of our people were taken sick, and most
of them are still in bed."—New York
Sun.

Touch of Genius.

Sandy Macpherson started to build a
small outhouse of brick. After the
usual plan of bricklayers, he worked
from the inside, and as he laid the ma-
terial close beside him, the walls were
raising fast when noon arrived, and
with it his son, Jock, who brought his
father's dinner.

With honest pride in his eye, Sandy
looked at Jock over the wall on which
he was engaged, and asked:

"How d'ye think I'm gettin' on?"

"Fanoor, father; but too dno ye got
ot?" "You've forgot the door!"

One glance round showed Sandy that
his son was right, but, looking kindly at
him, he said:

"Man, Jock, you've got a gran' hold
on yet. Ye'll be an architect yet, as
sure as yer feyther's a builder."—
Youth's Companion.

Pooled 'em That Time.

A small boy seated on the curb by a
telegraph pole, with a tin can by his
side, attracted the attention of an old
gentleman who happened to be pass-
ing. "Going fishing?" he inquired,
goodnaturedly.

"Nope," the youngster replied; take
a peck in there."

An investigation showed the can to be
partly filled with caterpillars of the
tussack moth.

"What in the world are you doing
with them?"

"They crawl up trees and eat off the
leaves."

"So I understand."

"Well, I'm fooling a few of them."

"How?"

"Sending 'em up this telegraph pole."

—Judge.

His Presence Was Necessary.

A Frenchman was working in the
woods this fall. He had worked steadily
for his employer without asking for a
leave. Suddenly one day the growing
unrest of the Frenchman that had been
becoming noticeable to the employer
reached a climax one morning and the
faithful laborer approached the boss
and said:

"Say, boss, I lak' to go home
for few days or a week praps mor'."

"Well, Steve, what do you want to
go home for?" questioned the boss.

"Wal, wan' git married an' I wan' to
be there."

And Steve got away.—Portland Ex-
press and Advertiser.

How the War Hit Him.

"Madam," said the tattered and torn
suppliant to the benevolent lady who
answered his timid rap at the door,
have you any old clothes you can spare
for an unfortunate victim of the
European war?"

"I think I have, my poor man; but
how does this happen? You? You cannot
have been in this war, surely?"

"No, madam," humbly replied the
sufferer; "but my wife has sent all
my clothes to the Belgians."—Harris-
burg Star-Independent.

The doctor says I ought to ride a

horse," said the large man.

"He may be a good doctor," replied
the athletic person, "but he is no
member of the S. P. C. A."—Washing-
ton Star.

She—Here's a story of a man out

West who traded his wife off for a
horse, would you, darling?

He—Of course not. But I'd hate to
have anyone tempt me with a good
motor car.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

All Sorts.

Hickory, dickory, dock,
The war put down the stock,
The stock we sold,
Went up threefold,
Hickory, dickory, dock.

—Life.

"She gets her complexion from her
mother's people."

"Ah, indeed! Are they chemists,
then?"

"Baby is restless."

"Well?"

"Fox-hot her awhile, can't you?"—
Louisville Courier Journal.

She—Anything in the paper this
morning, dear?

He—Oh, just scraps of news and news
of scraps.

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Louisville Courier Journal.

She—Anything in the paper this
morning, dear?

He—Oh, just scraps of news and news
of scraps.

"I thought you said that horse
couldn't possibly lose."

"So I did, but I miscalculated the
beast's versatility."—Public Ledger.

"Your husband is very fond of lux-
urious eating, isn't he?" said one
woman.

"Yes," replied the other, "if there
is such a thing as reincarnation, I fancy
he will turn into a toad."

"What was that haughty young lady
saying?"

Said when she saw what good times
the common people had she almost re-
gretted not being one of them."

Hewitt—I have been pinched for
money lately, Jewett—Well, women
have different ways of getting it. My
wife kisses me when she wants any.

"Is she pretty?"

"Pretty! Say, a one-legged man
would offer her his seat in a street
car."—Detroit Free Press.

Lily—What a handsome coachman
you've got!

Daisy—Yes; but you ought to see my
husband's maitre d'—Judge.

Husband—You spend altogether too
much money.

Wife—Not at all. The trouble is you
don't make enough.—Times-Picayune

"Beauty is only skin deep," sighed
the soulful gazelle.

"Amen fully," remarked the rhin-
oceros, for he knew how it was him-
self.

"Shure, then, you are related to Bar-
ney O'Brien?"

"Very distantly. Barney was me
mother's first child—I was the siva-
teenth."—Passing Show.

Bobbin's mother had taken out her
winter garments. "Ma," the observ-
ant little fellow said, "what did moths
live on before Adam and Eve wore
clothes?"—Boston Transcript.

"Until now, sir, I have never been
forced to ask you for a loan."

"Until now, sir, I have never been
forced to refuse you."—Philadelphia
Ledger.

The man who starts his garden now
digs on with hope that does not
sleep.

And later on he wonders how
the farmers sell the stuff so cheap.
—Washington Star.

"What do you make of his name?"
asked the police chief.

"Well," responded the great detec-
tive, "from the spelling, I should judge
that he's a parlor car or a Russian
dancer."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Pa, what is 'the line of least re-
sistance'?"

"A woman's waist line, my son."

Ha—You look delicate enough to eat.
I wish I was a photographer.

She—Why?

He—So I could get you a plate.—
Boston Transcript.

"Your new assistant is blue over his
work."

"I guess that is because he is so
green about it."—Exchange.

Sunday School Teacher—The wisest
men that ever lived said "There's noth-
ing new under the sun."

Small Pupil—Didn't they never have
a baby at his house?

"Do you believe that smoking tends
to shorten a man's days?"

"I know it does. I tried to quit once
and the days were about 60 hours long."

"Biklok's latest move didn't better
his condition, did it?"

"No; he merely jumped from the
electric grid into the fireless cooker."

—Puck.

Two little colored boys were viewing
the sights in the Food Exposition, and
as they passed a cheese stall one of
them sniffed and said:

"Phew! that man's done had dat
cheese on hand too long."

"No such a thing," retorted the other
little boy, "it's dat 'spensive lumbago
cheese."—National Monthly.

The Human Touch.

A village of northeastern France was
held by German artillery for some time.
Then, the battle line swinging, the Ger-
mans moved out. French cavalrymen
came rattling in.

An old woman who had three sons
and two sons-in-law in the French ser-
vice, stood with their neighbors watch-
ing their friends ride in. Two little
chasseurs arrived at a brisk gallop.

"What a pity you are up on horse-
back," the old woman cried. "And
why that, mother?" they asked. "If
you weren't, I would kiss you," they
answered. Let not that hinder," they
shout, and down they jump. "How I
did kiss them!" she later boasted. "It
was like my own boys coming back."

One touch of human nature can make
even a truthless war seem more nearly
an affair between human creatures than
one between maniacs.—Toledo Blade

The patriotic Scotchman had induced
two Lancashire friends to go to Argyl-
shire for a holiday. On their return he
met them.

"Well, how did you enjoy yourselves?
Did you have good weather?"

"There was just a shower on our first
day," replied one of them.

"Didn't I tell you that it was all lies
about the Highlands being wet?"

"That shower hadn't ended when we
came home," was the severe retort.—
Manchester Guardian.

Prof. L. J. Hilton of Moro, Ark.,
sends the following child anecdote:
Johnnie had tried to put on his glove
for some time and invariably got two of
his fingers into the same finger of the
glove. On one occasion he inquired:

"Who made me, mother?"

His mother answered: "God made
you, son."

The little boy then remarked: "I
don't see why he put my fingers so
close together, then."—Pathfinder.

Kicker—Has Jones got war orders?

Becker—Yes, he is to water the plant
and feed the cat while she is away.—
New York Sun.

DREAMS THAT COME TRUE.

